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The **ECONOMIC BULLETIN FOR EUROPE** is published three times a year, and is intended to provide a regular review of the economic situation of Europe in the intervals between the publication of the annual *Economic Survey of Europe*.

The *Bulletin* is published entirely on the responsibility of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe, and its contents, which are intended for the use both of Governments and of the general public, have not been submitted to the Member Governments of the Commission before publication.

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Unless the contrary is stated, the standard unit of weight used throughout is the metric ton. The definition of "billion" used throughout is one thousand million. Minor discrepancies in totals and percentages are due to rounding.

In general, information received up to mid-September 1960 has been included in the *Bulletin*.

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UNITED NATIONS

RECENT CHANGES IN EUROPE'S TRADE

1. EUROPE'S PLACE IN WORLD TRADE

This issue of the *Economic Bulletin for Europe* is devoted to European trade developments and problems, following a "tradition" started in 1959, according to which the second issue in each year is a "trade Bulletin". It is not, however, the intention necessarily to treat every facet of Europe's international trade equally fully in the *Bulletin*; and on this occasion only western Europe's trade with overseas countries (section 2), intra-western European trade (section 3), the latest developments of the institutions, tariffs, etc. of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association (section 4) and east-west European trade and payments relations (sections 5 and 6) are subjected to detailed review.

Of the other major sectors of Europe's trade, eastern European trade developments and plans were examined in some detail in the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1959* (Chapters II and III), and a supplementary review was included in the last issue of this *Bulletin* (Vol. 12, No. 1). However, some further discussion of developments in this sector of trade will be found below.

Europe's Share in World Trade

From 1957 to 1959, the share of Europe (the total of eastern and western Europe) in world trade increased significantly, but more markedly in the case of exports from the area than of its imports. As the data in Table 1 show, Europe accounted for 49.5 per cent of world exports in 1959, compared with 45.8 per cent in 1957. To this increase eastern and western Europe contributed equally, although the total exports of the former area are only one-fourth of those from western Europe. Thus, the growth in the value of eastern Europe's exports during these three years was four times as great as the increase in that of western

Europe. However, on the average, prices in intra-eastern European trade were better maintained than the price level of international trade in general, and the discrepancy between the rates of growth of the volumes of exports of the two areas was not as high, although still considerable.

The growing share of eastern European exports in world trade was almost entirely due to higher intra-trade and to larger exports to mainland China and other Asian members of the eastern trading region.¹ The trade of western Europe showed less of a tendency towards "compartmentalization".² Intra-trade increased fast, contributing two-thirds to the increase in western Europe's share of world exports between 1957 and 1959; but exports to North America and Japan grew significantly faster. Trade with these countries was in fact the most dynamic of the western European trade flows identified in Table 1; and western European exports to other overseas countries (excluding mainland China, etc.) contributed a smaller share of world exports in 1959 than in 1957 or 1958.³

Europe also increased its share of world imports between 1957 and 1959, from 48.2 per cent to 49.6 per cent. But western Europe had no part in this development, mainly because of a rapid relative decline in western European imports from North America and Japan, while the area's imports from other overseas countries also were a smaller proportion of world trade in 1959 than in 1957. The eastern European share in world imports, however, increased *pari passu* with the export share, and again this was largely on account

¹ Outer Mongolia, North Korea, North Viet-Nam.

² However, trade among the countries members of the EEC grew faster than western European intra-trade in general (see section 3 below).

³ Trade between western Europe and overseas countries is analysed in section 2 below.

TABLE 1
The share of Europe in world trade, 1957 to 1959
Per mille distribution of exports in current dollar values

Area of origin	Year	Area of destination								Unspecified	World
		Europe			Overseas areas						
		Total	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Total	North America and Japan	Primary exporters ^a	Mainland China ^b			
Europe	1957	283	217	66	174	38	125	11	1	458	
	1958	292	222	70	186	41	129	16	1	479	
	1959	308	230	78	186	50	119	17	1	495	
Western Europe	1957	214	200	14	157	37	118	2	—	371	
	1958	219	205	14	165	40	121	4	—	384	
	1959	227	212	15	163	49	111	3	—	390	
Eastern Europe	1957	69	17	52	17	1	7	9	1	87	
	1958	73	17	56	21	1	8	12	1	95	
	1959	81	18	63	23	1	8	14	1	105	
Overseas areas	1957	199	181	18	325	154	168	3	18	542	
	1958	191	170	21	311	148	160	3	19	521	
	1959	188	166	22	301	155	144	2	16	505	
North America and Japan . .	1957	67	66	1	174	81	92	1	18	259	
	1958	59	58	1	163	76	86	1	19	241	
	1959	55	54	1	160	82	78	—	16	231	
Primary exporters ^a	1957	121	114	7	147	72	73	2	—	268	
	1958	118	110	8	144	72	70	2	—	262	
	1959	118	110	8	138	73	63	2	—	256	
Mainland China ^b	1957	11	1	10	4	1	3	..	—	15	
	1958	14	2	12	4	—	4	..	—	18	
	1959	15	2	13	3	—	3	..	—	18	
World	1957	482	398	84	499	192	293	14	19	1 000	
	1958	483	392	91	497	189	279	19	20	1 000	
	1959	496	396	100	487	205	263	19	17	1 000	

Sources: United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, June 1960, Special Table A, supplemented by more recent information on eastern and western European trade.

^a Excluding mainland China and other Asian countries in the eastern trading region.

^b Excluding trade with Asian members of the eastern trading region.

of higher intra-trade as well as a rapid growth in imports from mainland China and other Asian countries of the eastern trade area.

Thus the intra-trade of the countries of the eastern trading region—eastern Europe and some Asian countries—increased from 6 per cent to 7½ per cent of total world trade between 1957 and 1959,⁴ implying a higher concentration of their total trade on intra-regional exchanges. Although this development statistically represents a further “compartmentalization” of world trade, it derives at least in part from a higher rate of overall economic growth in this group of countries than the average for the rest of the world

⁴ Trade between the Asian members of the region is not included in Table 1, but that trade is relatively small.

— a factor that contributed also to the faster rise of intra-trade among the countries of the European Economic Community than of other sectors of western European trade. But, nevertheless, no other trading area of similar size can be found in which intra-trade represents such a high proportion of total foreign trade as in the eastern trading area, where it accounts for almost three-fourths of total turnover.

The increases in the share of western Europe and the eastern trading area in world exports were largely at the expense of North America and Japan. The intra-trade of this latter group kept pace with the development of world trade; but North American and Japanese exports both to western Europe and to overseas primary-producing countries fell in relation

to world trade. However, in the later months of 1959 and in 1960 their share in European imports, and in world trade, rose again (see section 2 below). Imports into this group (North America and Japan), on the other hand, rose faster than world trade between 1958 and 1959; and, as indicated above, this was due to the rapid growth of imports from western Europe, while imports from other overseas countries remained unchanged in relation to world trade. The trade of North America and Japan with the eastern trading region is extremely small.

The group of overseas primary-exporting countries (excluding mainland China, etc.) was the only one that lost ground both in world exports and in world imports; and the fall in its share of world imports was the greater, a rather unexpected occurrence in view of the fact that the period under review was characterized by falling prices of primary commodities.⁵ Exports from these primary-producing countries to the rest of the world developed *pari passu* with world trade; but the intra-trade of this, rather amorphous, group fell in relation to world trade turnover. Clearly these countries cannot yet be regarded as a "trading group" in any but a statistical sense; but attempts to create some form of trading association among such countries are being made both in Latin America (see section 4) and — more tentatively as yet — in Asia.

Intra-eastern European Trade

The year 1958 was, to some extent, a year of consolidation in eastern European trade, following the extraordinary expansion of the previous year. The value of intra-eastern European exchanges rose by 3 per cent — or by considerably less than in most other years of the fifties (see Table 2); but during 1958 prices in intra-eastern European trade were adjusted downward in line with, although not fully to the same extent as, prices on international markets. In volume terms, therefore, the rise in trade turnover was certainly greater. Judging from Soviet data, these price adjustments brought about an improvement in the Soviet Union's terms of trade with other eastern European countries in 1958.

As can be seen from the figures in Table 2, the Soviet Union had an export surplus in trade with the other eastern European countries of over \$500 million in 1957, and in 1959 a surplus of \$350 million, while in 1958 there was near balance. In both 1957 and 1959 deliveries on credit terms accounted for a large part of the surplus and helped to raise Soviet exports to other eastern European countries by 44 per cent in 1957 and again — after a 9 per cent fall in 1958 — by

29 per cent from 1958 to 1959. A sudden rise in Soviet imports of consumers' goods — as well as a continuing growth of trade in other commodity groups — was also a factor in the last three years' expansion.

The intra-trade of the other countries of eastern Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, increased by 8 per cent from 1957 to 1958, and in 1959 rose by as much as 20 per cent, or faster than the 15 per cent rise in these countries' exports to the Soviet Union. Only Bulgaria and Hungary increased exports to the Soviet Union faster than exports to the rest of eastern Europe between 1958 and 1959; but all of these countries, except Rumania, increased their imports from the Soviet Union faster than those from other eastern European countries.

The pattern of intra-eastern European trade is characterized by the high dependence of all other eastern European countries on the Soviet Union as a supplier and a market. This is an obvious result of the disproportionate size of the Soviet economy and of its foreign trade; but the dependence is in fact much greater than can be explained simply by reference to the share of the Soviet Union in the total trade of the area.^{5a}

Eastern European Trade with Overseas Countries

As Table 1 shows, there was some increase between 1957 and 1958 of the share in world trade of eastern European trade with overseas countries (excluding the Asian members of the eastern trading area), while in 1959 no such expansion occurred. However, since the share in world trade of the overseas primary-exporting countries declined in both 1958 and 1959, the share of eastern Europe in the total trade of these countries nevertheless increased slightly in both years.

Between 1958 and 1959 Soviet exports to the primary-producing countries fell, largely due to lower deliveries on credit terms to India, and the decline in Czechoslovak exports mainly reflected smaller shipments on credit to Egypt. Only eastern Germany, Hungary and Poland succeeded in expanding exports to this group of countries, but most eastern European countries — with eastern Germany and Hungary as the only exceptions — managed to raise exports to North America and Japan.

Eastern European imports from North America and Japan fell slightly in 1959, due to lower imports into Poland, after imports by both Poland and the Soviet Union had risen fast from 1957 to 1958. Eastern

⁵ Part of the statistical explanation is that the expansion in North America's imports was to some extent matched by sales of gold rather than by increases in commodity exports.

^{5a} If calculations are made which abstract the effect of differences in the value of each country's total trade (on the basis used by W. Beckerman, "Distance and the Pattern of Intra-European Trade", *Review of Economics and Statistics*, February 1956) the concentration of the trade of other countries of the area on the Soviet Union remains striking.

TABLE 2

The network of intra-eastern European trade, 1957-1959

Millions of current dollars, converted according to official exchange rates

Area of origin	Year	Area of destination											World
		Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Eastern Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Total seven countries	Soviet Union	Total eastern Europe	Mainland China ^a	
Albania	1957		1	5	3	2	2	1	14	14	28	1	29
	1958		1	5	3	2	2	1	14	14	28	1	29
	1959		2	6	4	3	2	1	18	15	33	1	34
Bulgaria	1957	1		47	26	11	14	7	106	200	306	5	311
	1958	2		41	30	8	19	3	103	202	305	12	317
	1959	2		44	45	10	22	5	128	260	388	15	403
Czechoslovakia	1957	6	33		125	78	78	37	357	392	749	104	853
	1958	10	36		150	77	95	38	406	505	911	130	1 041
	1959	10	53		156	88	114	55	476	584	1 060	135	1 195
Eastern Germany	1957	4	31	142		67	158	34	436	782	1 218	118	1 336
	1958	6	38	156		66	150	35	451	831	1 282	146	1 428
	1959	7	51	173		89	182	47	549	916	1 465	128	1 593
Hungary	1957	2	9	75	48		22	12	168	106	274	33	307
	1958	4	10	91	73		34	15	227	161	388	64	452
	1959	4	14	87	84		38	18	245	206	451	47	498
Poland	1957	3	11	61	114	34		17	240	257	497	50	547
	1958	4	17	72	96	30		13	232	265	497	78	575
	1959	4	17	81	121	38		18	279	315	594	55	649
Rumania	1957	2	6	27	21	17	16		89	196	285	30	315
	1958	3	5	22	30	14	12		86	234	320	30	350
	1959	1	7	39	34	21	21		123	250	373	37	410
Total of seven countries	1957	18	91	357	337	209	290	108	1 410	1 947	3 357	341	3 698
	1958	29	107	387	382	197	312	105	1 519	2 212	3 731	461	4 192
	1959	28	144	430	444	249	379	144	1 818	2 546	4 364	418	4 782
Soviet Union .	1957	30	174	543	794	243	426	251	2 461		2 461	682	3 143
	1958	45	197	450	747	197	356	253	2 245		2 245	765	3 010
	1959	49	290	600	1 000	257	469	234	2 899		2 899	1 127	4 026
Total eastern Europe	1957	48	265	900	1 131	452	716	359	3 871	1 947	5 818	1 023	6 841
	1958	74	304	837	1 129	394	668	358	3 764	2 212	5 976	1 226	7 202
	1959	77	434	1 030	1 444	506	848	378	4 717	2 546	7 263	1 545	8 808
Mainland China ^a	1957	6	5	75	95	34	44	15	274	854	1 128		
	1958	2	8	98	113	35	41	18	315	985	1 300		
	1959	2	10	108	125	45	63	32	385	1 217	1 602		
Eastern trade area	1957	54	270	975	1 226	486	760	374	4 145	2 801	6 946		
	1958	76	312	935	1 242	429	709	376	4 079	3 197	7 276		
	1959	79	444	1 138	1 569	551	911	410	5 102	3 763	8 865		
World	1957	53	332	1 387	1 432	683	1 252	475	5 614	3 938	9 552		
	1958	79	367	1 357	1 490	631	1 227	482	5 633	4 350	9 983		
	1959	87	581	1 602	1 764	790	1 420	502	6 746	5 073	11 819		

Sources: National statistics.

NOTE. — Data given for intra-eastern European trade represent the arithmetic average of exporter's and importer's statistics, except in the case of Albania and Bulgaria for 1959 and Rumania for 1957. Trade with Asian

members of the eastern trading region and world is based on eastern European trade statistics. The world totals for eastern Germany exclude trade with western Germany.

^a Including North Korea, North Viet-Nam and Outer Mongolia.

European imports from overseas primary-producing countries increased, however, both in 1958 and 1959, and the expansion in the latter year was fastest in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Whereas in earlier years the eastern European countries as a group normally had a large import

surplus in trade with overseas primary-producing countries (and the Soviet Union still has), during the latter half of the fifties there has been an eastern European export surplus, arising almost entirely from credits extended to several overseas countries for purchases of eastern European industrial equipment.

2. WESTERN EUROPE'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Recent Changes in Major Overseas Trade Flows

Three main features appear to have characterized western Europe's overseas trade since the beginning of the current phase of expansion of European production, which started late in 1958 and gained momentum during 1959 and the first months of the current year.

First, the volume of total imports (seasonally adjusted) from overseas countries fluctuated during 1958 and the first months of 1959 around the levels reached in 1957. But since then they have risen sharply, especially in the period October 1959-March 1960; and, despite a stabilization at the first quarter's level in the second quarter of 1960, the total value in the first six months of this year was nearly 20 per cent higher than in the same months of 1959. The increase in volume terms was of the same order — thus much faster than the rise of industrial production in western Europe. Imports from the United States started increasing later than those from primary-producing countries, largely reflecting the continuing depression, until the autumn of 1959, of a few trades, and especially of that in coal. The subsequent rise of imports from the United States has, however, been steeper than that of trade with primary-producing countries; and a continuation of these divergent trends, which seems likely, would conform to the experience of the years of western European expansion from 1953 to 1957.

Secondly, there was a certain time-lag between the recovery of exports from the primary-producing countries and of their imports. The value of imports into western Europe and North America from primary-producing countries increased by 2 per cent and 4 per cent respectively from 1958 to 1959. But the primary-producing countries' imports from the industrial world in 1959 remained about 4 per cent lower than in 1958; imports from North America fell by 6 per cent and those from western Europe by 3 per cent, while imports from Japan increased by 8 per cent. However, the improved payments position of the primary-producing countries as a group — and of most of them individually — led to a rise in their imports from the industrial countries, and especially from western Europe, from the autumn of 1959 onwards. In the second quarter of 1960, western European exports to the primary producers levelled off on the high peak reached in the previous quarter, while American

exports continued to recover part of the ground lost earlier.

The third main feature of recent developments has been that since the autumn of 1959 western European exports to the United States (seasonally adjusted) have shown a slight declining tendency, in volume and in value, only partly to be ascribed to the ending of the exceptional exports of steel during 1959 which followed the United States strike and to the competition of the American 'compact' cars with foreign models. Thus, the expansion of western European imports from the United States already mentioned — partly due to restocking in western Europe — has been accompanied by a somewhat widened western European trade deficit with the United States. During the first half of 1960 this visible trade deficit reached \$939 million compared with \$200 million in the second half of 1959, and with an equilibrium in the first half of that year.⁶ The balance on goods and 'civilian' services account thus closed in the period January-June 1960 with a small western European deficit (\$493 million), which was more than offset by United States military expenditure in western Europe. The improved trade balance of the United States has reduced the outflow of gold from that country to \$144 million in the first half of the current year against \$836 million in the first half of 1959. However, more recently, speculative short-term capital movements — largely arising from differences in interest rates between New York and European markets and recurrent rumours of a revaluation of the Deutsche Mark — have given a new stimulus to the outflow of gold from the United States.

The developments briefly outlined above, and the extent to which they represent a continuation of earlier trends, are examined in more detail in the remainder of this section.

Imports from Overseas, 1956 to 1959

Exports from North America bore the main brunt of the decline of western European imports from 1957 to 1959. They fell by 13 per cent in volume and 22 per cent in value, while imports from primary-producing countries declined by 6 per cent in value and increased

⁶ These statements are based on United States balance-of-payments data.

TABLE 3
Imports into OEEC countries ^a by selected commodity groups and areas of origin in 1956 and 1959
Percentage increase from 1956 to 1959 and percentage shares of total imports in each commodity group in 1959

Commodity and SITC code	Area of origin	United States and Canada		Japan		Overseas primary-exporting countries		Western Europe		Eastern Europe		Total		Share of commodity in total imports in 1959
		Change 1956 to 1959	Share in 1959	Change 1956 to 1959	Share in 1959	Change 1956 to 1959	Share in 1959	Change 1956 to 1959	Share in 1959	Change 1956 to 1959	Share in 1959	Change 1956 to 1959	Share in 1959	
Percentage														
Food (Sect. 0)		-11.8	14.4	91.3	1.1	-0.2	45.5	16.6	34.6	57.5	4.4	5.3	100	21.4
of which:														
Cereals and cereal preparations (Div. 04)		-18.4	53.6	-	-	-23.3	25.7	3.0	15.2	16.2	5.5	-15.7	100	4.0
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices (Div. 07)		-26.5	0.3	b	-	2.0	92.5	12.2	7.1	-30.8	0.1	2.4	100	3.3
Beverages and tobacco (Sect. 1)		4.7	25.3	b	0.2	12.9	41.7	5.6	31.7	23.9	1.1	8.7	100	2.3
Crude materials (Sect. 2)		-26.6	12.2	9.2	0.4	-11.4	48.5	-4.7	34.4	14.6	4.5	-10.6	100	18.6
of which:														
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels (Div. 22)		19.4	27.2	-	-	-2.7	70.7	-37.7	1.7	-32.5	0.4	1.3	100	1.6
Crude rubber, including synthetic (Div. 23)		21.0	19.2	-	-	-15.2	76.3	89.5	4.4	-36.4	0.1	-7.7	100	1.3
Textile fibres (Div. 26)		-39.8	8.9	11.4	0.6	-18.8	67.7	-6.3	20.8	8.3	2.0	-18.6	100	5.5
Metalliferous ore and metal scrap (Div. 28)		-60.1	11.8	b	-	-21.9	41.3	-12.5	44.6	-8.1	2.3	-26.4	100	2.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants (Sect. 3)		-55.1	7.6	b	-	20.9	58.6	-9.8	27.9	24.3	5.9	-1.0	100	12.5
of which:														
Coal, coke and briquettes (Gr. 311)		-63.3	23.2	-	-	32.5	0.9	-23.1	63.2	-25.6	12.7	-38.7	100	2.8
Petroleum, crude and partly refined (Gr. 312)		-89.6	0.2	-	-	22.4	97.6	2.6	0.6	501.3	1.6	21.7	100	6.1
Petroleum products (Gr. 313)		-20.9	9.7	b	-	15.2	37.1	9.1	44.0	109.2	9.2	12.1	100	3.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats (Sect. 4)		-19.3	19.5	142.7	2.8	-10.2	53.6	-9.8	23.1	116.1	1.0	-12.5	100	1.4
Chemicals (Sect. 5)		38.1	20.2	36.7	0.6	6.8	4.9	35.0	70.5	57.7	3.8	34.6	100	5.5
Manufactured goods (Sect. 6)		-5.0	10.6	23.7	1.0	-0.6	13.8	15.2	71.7	3.8	2.9	10.1	100	18.7
of which:														
Textile yarn and fabrics (Div. 65)		5.9	3.5	8.7	2.6	16.0	9.6	11.3	82.8	14.0	1.5	11.0	100	3.6
Base metals (Div. 68)		-19.8	14.0	-75.9	0.1	-13.4	20.1	2.6	62.5	6.5	3.3	-4.9	100	8.1
Machinery and transport equipment (Sect. 7)		6.7	14.8	100.8	0.8	121.4	1.5	36.7	81.5	24.0	1.4	32.2	100	14.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (Sect. 8)		180.9	16.0	215.6	1.9	85.3	5.1	56.0	74.8	26.8	2.2	70.3	100	4.6
Miscellaneous transactions and commodities (Sect. 9)		36.6	8.2	94.4	0.7	11.7	10.4	50.7	74.5	417.2	6.2	48.5	100	0.5
TOTAL		-10.9	13.2	64.6	0.8	1.1	31.1	17.5	51.3	27.7	3.6	8.1	100	100.0

^a Sources: OEEC Statistical Bulletin — Foreign Trade, Series II and IV, and Series C.

^b Excluding Spain. Switzerland is included in the data for SITC sections and in the total imports, but excluded from data by SITC divisions and groups.

^c No imports (or negligible) in 1956.

by nearly 12 per cent in volume.⁷ Even if 1957 is recognized as an exceptional year, because of the consequences of the Suez crisis, and the data for 1956 and 1959 are compared, the western European import downturn still appears to have had a far greater impact on imports from North America than on those from primary-producing countries. Thus, during the period 1956 to 1959 (and *a fortiori* from 1957 to 1959) the share of North America in total western European imports declined; the share of primary-producing countries also fell, but to a lesser extent, while intra-western European trade and imports from eastern Europe and Japan rose significantly (see Table 3).

There is no simple relationship between the commodity structure of North American exports and the decline in their share in western Europe's imports. Total imports of manufactured goods from all sources continued to rise — except in a few categories — and, in general, were far better sustained than imports of foodstuffs, raw materials and fuels; and the share of finished products in North American exports to western Europe approaches one-third, whereas it is quite small (about 10 per cent) in the trade of the primary-exporting countries. But the figures in Table 3 reveal that imports from the United States and Canada declined more (or increased less) than imports from primary-producing countries in all the major commodity groups listed in the table, with the two exceptions of chemicals and the rather unimportant "miscellaneous manufactured articles". In the food, crude materials and fuels groups, the decline of imports from North America has been from two to three times larger than that suffered by the primary-producing countries.

However, the behaviour of the individual subgroups within these broad categories is by no means uniform.

Thus, the decline in western European imports of cereals — as a result of higher production within the area — was much more significant for North American trade, in which cereals account for 18 per cent of total exports to western Europe, than for that of the primary-exporting countries where cereals account for barely 4 per cent of the total; and the stability of western Europe's imports of tea, cocoa, and spices was of no benefit to North America.

Among the crude materials, North American exports of oil-seeds and similar products to western Europe rose, mainly because of the large increase in imports by some Mediterranean countries (Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia) in the framework of the

agricultural-surplus disposal programme.⁸ Western European imports of rubber from North America increased by over 20 per cent, partly because of the expanding use of synthetic rubber, which also explains the stronger expansion of intra-western European trade in this product. But in the two large groups constituted by textile fibres and metalliferous ores and metal scrap, imports from North America suffered a more serious setback than those from other sources. Prices were probably the determining factor in both cases, since imports into the United States of such commodities tended to decline less, or to expand more, than domestic production during the domestic downturn of 1957-1958.⁹

As might be expected, the divergence between imports from North America and from primary-producing countries of mineral fuels and lubricants is even more marked. Imports of North American coal declined by more than 50 per cent from 1956 to 1959, and were alone responsible for \$500 million out of the global decline in American exports to western Europe of about \$800 million. Western Europe's imports of coal from primary-producing countries are insignificant, and imports of petroleum and petroleum products from North America are marginal. But these marginal imports of petroleum declined even further in the period under consideration, despite rising consumption in western Europe, largely because of the further exploitation of Middle East sources by European and American enterprises and the appearance of the Soviet Union as a stable supplier on the international market. Among imports of semi-manufactured goods, trade in two large categories — textile yarns and fabrics and base metals — conformed fairly closely to trends of trade in the related raw materials (textile fibres and ores), with North America suffering a bigger setback than the primary-producing countries.

It is noteworthy that North America participated very little in the continuing expansion of western European imports of machinery and transport equipment, which, however, slackened with the slowing down of investment activity in western Europe. Intra-western European trade in machinery and transport equipment expanded at an annual rate of 12 per cent from 1956 to 1959 as against a rate of 19 per cent in the period 1953 to 1956 (though within the group trade in motor-cars continued to rise faster, in line with the well-sustained growth of output). But the emergence of margins of unused capacity in most sectors of the European engineering industries dampened imports from North America even more, and these rose by only 2 per cent per annum in the three years up to

⁷ The major effects on imports from overseas of the European levelling off of activity and the American recession 1957-1958 have already been examined in the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1958*, Chapter II, pp. 22 *et seq.*, and in the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 4 *et seq.*

⁸ See United Nations, *Commodity Survey 1959*, p. 16.

⁹ See the *SURVEY* for 1958, Chapter II, p. 24.

TABLE 4
Trade of OEEC countries with primary-exporting countries in 1956 and 1959^a
Percentage increase from 1956 to 1959 and percentage shares in 1959

Areas of origin or destination	Imports c.i.f.		Exports f.o.b.	
	Change 1956 to 1959	Share in 1959	Change 1956 to 1959	Share in 1959
	Percentage			
Total overseas primary-exporting countries	0.9	100.0	8.3	100.0
of which :				
Western European associated areas	-3.3	20.4	14.3	26.0
of which :				
British ^b	+6.9	8.7	-3.3	10.0
French	-7.6	6.9	34.1	12.3
Overseas sterling area ^c	-2.5	35.7	—	32.3
of which :				
India and Pakistan	-5.2	4.8	13.2	8.2
Australia and New Zealand	-7.6	12.0	-5.6	9.5
Latin America	3.3	20.8	19.2	18.5
of which :				
Dollar countries	6.7	8.6	13.3	9.0
of which : Mexico	-15.3	1.3	22.5	1.7
Venezuela	26.2	3.5	31.9	3.6
Non-dollar countries	1.0	12.2	25.5	9.4
of which : Argentina	13.8	5.3	49.9	3.9
Brazil	-6.7	3.4	25.1	3.3
Other overseas primary-exporting countries	8.6	23.1	6.6	23.2
of which :				
Mainland China	33.8	1.5	117.0	3.1

Sources: OEEC Statistical Bulletins—Foreign Trade; United Nations, *Direction of International Trade*; national trade statistics.
^a Including Spain. Comparisons are made on the basis of area composition of 1959.

^b Dependent territories only.
^c Independent sterling area countries only.

1959, as against nearly 5 per cent per annum from 1952 to 1956.

While the value of total imports into western Europe from primary-producing countries hardly changed from 1956 to 1959, the development of trade with the various sub-areas and individual countries was by no means uniform, the differences depending mainly on commodity structures (see Table 4).¹⁰ However, other factors were also important. Thus, the decline of imports from the French associated areas mainly reflects the low level of French imports in 1959—in its turn a consequence of the fact that the recovery of output started later in France than in most other western European countries.¹¹ Imports into western Europe (mainly into the United Kingdom) from the British associated overseas territories increased by about 7 per cent.

The associated territories and the independent overseas sterling area are the two groups among

those listed in Table 4 to have suffered a fall in their exports to western Europe from 1956 to 1959. Exports to western Europe from the independent overseas sterling area declined by 2.5 per cent, largely because of a decline in exports from India and Pakistan, Australia and New Zealand. But western Europe's imports from Kuwait (which is now the fourth exporter of the sterling area after Australia, India and South Africa) rose, as did those from South Africa, the Federation of Malaya and Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Imports from Latin American countries expanded little, and this expansion was concentrated in the dollar countries and particularly on oil imports from Venezuela. The rise in imports from Argentina may give a misleading impression of the strength of that country's trading position, since 1956 was a year of a poor wheat crop. Imports from Brazil declined, mainly as a consequence of the continuous fall in coffee prices. The heterogeneous group of "other overseas primary-exporting countries" showed the fastest increase in exports to western Europe from 1956 to 1959.

If the primary-producing countries are classified in three groups, according to whether they are exporting

¹⁰ For a detailed analysis of the export performance of the various primary-producing countries, see United Nations, *World Economic Survey 1959*, pp. 181 *et seq.*

¹¹ Moreover, the devaluation of the franc tended to depress the dollar value of trade in the immediately subsequent period.

TABLE 5

Imports into OEEC countries^a by selected commodity groups and areas of origin in 1959

Percentage increase from the first to the second half of 1959

Commodity and SITC code	Area of origin	United States and Canada	Japan	Overseas primary-exporting countries	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Total
Food (Sect. 0)		17.3	3.7	-7.0	13.4	0.1	3.4
of which :							
Cereals and cereal preparations (Div. 04)		-0.8	—	-20.5	-16.1	-43.5	-11.4
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices (Div. 07)		38.0	^b	-0.9	-2.2	^b	-0.9
Beverages and tobacco (Sect. 1)		92.5	30.0	21.2	17.7	-3.4	34.2
Crude materials (Sect. 2)		31.3	75.0	4.3	21.6	76.2	15.9
of which :							
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels (Div. 22)		40.0	—	-9.3	53.8	^b	3.2
Crude rubber, including synthetic (Div. 23)		12.6	—	24.2	82.2	^b	23.6
Textile fibres (Div. 26)		35.8	112.8	-3.9	10.1	-20.8	2.0
Metalliferous ore and metal scrap (Div. 28)		85.8	^b	21.0	32.3	39.8	32.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants (Sect. 3)		-18.1	^b	-3.6	3.2	2.7	-2.6
of which :							
Coal, coke and briquettes (Gr. 311)		-32.3	—	-19.7	9.1	2.4	-3.3
Petroleum, crude and partly refined (Gr. 312)		-29.6	—	-5.6	-20.5	43.8	-5.1
Petroleum products (Gr. 313)		11.7	^b	7.2	-0.9	-6.7	2.7
Animal and vegetable oils and fats (Sect. 4)		-1.8	-84.1	0.7	5.8	16.1	-2.6
Chemicals (Sect. 5)		18.9	36.5	-0.5	12.0	30.9	13.5
Manufactured goods (Sect. 6)		1.9	28.0	10.8	21.2	17.6	17.5
of which :							
Textile yarns and fabrics (Div. 65)		27.1	1.4	-25.5	28.4	-33.2	19.8
Base metals (Div. 68)		-7.9	-32.0	11.3	22.2	7.9	14.7
Machinery and transport equipment (Sect. 7)		10.5	-18.9	-20.8	6.4	2.5	6.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (Sect. 8)		179.7	65.8	11.3	16.6	23.9	33.3
Miscellaneous transactions and commodities (Sect. 9)		30.2	^b	-50.0	26.2	268.0	23.0
*TOTAL		20.4	9.6	-0.7	14.2	20.9	10.3

Sources: OEEC Statistical Bulletins — Foreign Trade, Series B and C.

^a Excluding Spain. Switzerland is included in the data for SITC sections and in the total imports, but excluded from data by SITC divisions and groups.^b No imports (or negligible) in first half of 1959.

mainly agricultural products, petroleum or other mineral products, a clear pattern emerges. Countries exporting mainly mineral products other than petroleum experienced the largest swings in trade, and in 1959 their exports to western Europe had not yet recovered to the 1956 level. The trade of the countries exporting mainly agricultural products similarly remained below the 1956 export value in 1959, but the oscillations had been much more modest. Countries exporting mainly petroleum products saw a continuous expansion of sales to western Europe, though at a somewhat reduced rate between 1956 and 1959 as compared with earlier years.¹²

Imports from Overseas, 1959 to Spring 1960

The changes in trade flows since the second half of 1959 suggest that the pattern of growth of western Europe's imports from overseas may now be tending to repeat that of the 1953-1957 phase of expansion, when

imports from North America rose faster than those from primary-producing countries.¹³

The year 1959, taken as a whole, saw a further decline in western European imports from North America, by some 5 per cent of the 1958 value, and an increase in imports from primary-producing countries of 2 per cent. However, these figures mask the change which occurred in the second half of 1959.

The tendencies apparent in 1958 continued into the first half of the year. Imports into western Europe from North America fell (at an annual rate) by as much as 11 per cent below their 1958 value, and again the major responsibility was borne by raw materials and especially fuels, though imports of manufactured products also continued to decline; imports from primary-producing countries started to expand, so

¹³ The percentage shares of the major areas in total western European imports were as follows in 1953, 1956 and 1957.

	1953	1956	1957
Western Europe	45.7	47.2	47.0
North America	13.3	16.0	17.0
Overseas primary-producing countries	38.5	33.3	32.4
Other (Japan and eastern Europe)	2.5	3.5	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹² From 1952 to 1959 the countries which export mainly mineral products increased their exports to western Europe by 20 per cent, while for countries exporting mainly agricultural products the increase was only 10 per cent.

that imports from North America dropped to only 38 per cent of imports from primary-producing countries — a percentage not appreciably higher than that existing in 1953. However, in the second half of the year, imports from North America increased by 20 per cent above the level in the first half while imports from primary-producing countries hardly changed (see Table 5) and the discrepancy between the rates of growth of the two flows was even wider in the first half of 1960, when imports from North America were 40 per cent higher than in the first half of 1959, whereas imports from primary-producing areas were barely 12 per cent greater. This rapid expansion of the North American trade restored, in the first half of 1960, the 1956 relative positions of the two major supply areas, with imports from North America approaching 50 per cent of those from primary-producing countries.

The question arises to what extent this recent reversal of the relative positions of the two major supply areas was due to a changing composition of western European imports, and how far to a new shift away from primary-producing countries towards North America for supplies of the same commodities. Both factors seem to have been at work, but the latter has played a much more important role.

Fuels and lubricants are the only group of commodities for which imports from North America continued to decline in the second half of 1959 at the same rate as during 1956 to 1959 — mainly because of the continuing fall in imports of coal from the United States. Imports of food and crude materials from North America, both of which suffered a sizeable decline from 1956 to 1959, rose by 17 and 31 per cent respectively from the first half to the second half of 1959, the increase in imports of food and feeding-stuffs being largely due to larger purchases of feed grains made necessary by adverse climatic conditions in western Europe. Among crude materials, all the main categories — rubber, textile fibres and metalliferous ores — participated in the expansion; but the increase was by far the strongest in the sub-group of metalliferous ores and metal scrap, where imports from North America increased four times more than those from primary-producing countries. This divergence was partly attributable to growing demand for those commodities supplied mainly from North America, such as aluminium; but in the case of most commodities imported from both areas imports from North America rose the faster. The shift in sources of supply of textile fibres (imports from primary-producing countries did not increase at all) has been encouraged by the reduction — of about 5 per cent — in the United States' cotton prices although in other countries also either the official price was reduced (as in the United Arab Republic) or attempts to maintain

it at a fixed level were abandoned (as in the Sudan).¹⁴ The acceleration of investment activity in western Europe engendered a sharp increase in imports of machinery and transport equipment from North America — an increase which has been faster than the expansion of intra-western European trade.

The rise in total western European imports from North America described above indeed exceeded not only the growth of trade with the primary-producing countries, but even that of intra-western European trade. In none of the major trading countries shown in Table 6 have imports from the rest of western Europe risen faster than those from North America between the first half of 1959 and the same months of 1960.

This development is, of course, in marked contrast with experience during the 1952-1957 expansion, when intra-trade rose faster than trade with any other major area. But since no fundamental changes in the production or import structure of western Europe have occurred such as would favour North America, there are grounds for believing that the disproportionate expansion of imports from that area in the first half of 1960 may be, in part, a temporary phenomenon due to restocking in western Europe. This impression is confirmed by the large increases in imports of crude materials, and especially of semi-manufactured products which have occurred (see below). The revival of the textile industry — with its high import content in which North American imports normally have a large share — has also been of some importance. On the whole, the rate of growth of imports from North America seems unlikely to remain higher in future than that of intra-western European trade, although the present period of expansion in western Europe may well be characterized, as was the period 1952-1957, by a more rapid increase of imports from North America than from primary-producing countries. Two major factors encourage such a tendency: first, the growing importance of manufactured goods in total imports and, secondly, the fact that North America provides a source of quickly expandable supplies of crude materials to supplement both western European and other extra-European supplies in periods of high demand in Europe.

No clear trend, however, emerges from an examination of imports into western Europe from primary-producing countries during 1959 and the early months of 1960, since it is difficult to distinguish the underlying tendencies from seasonal and other temporary factors. In the aggregate, the 2.3 per cent decline in value from 1957 to 1958 was practically reversed in the following year, and the 12 per cent rise from the first half of 1959 to the first half of 1960 suggests that a new peak may be reached this year. As already mentioned, the overall recovery in 1959 was moderated by the

¹⁴ See United Nations, *Commodity Survey 1959*, p. 123.

TABLE 6

Trade of selected western European countries by area of origin and destination, 1959 and first half 1960

Percentage increase from same period of preceding year

Reporting country	Area of origin and destination	Imports		Exports	
		Year 1959	First half 1960	Year 1959	First half 1960
Denmark ^a	Western Europe	19.0	19.1	8.4	12.8
	United States and Canada	23.2	23.1	21.9	1.6
	Eastern Europe, Soviet Union and mainland China . . .	27.6	30.0	23.6	25.1
	Rest of world	8.9	14.5	9.4	10.0
	World	19.0	19.7	10.5	11.7
France	Western Europe	0.8	37.4	21.1	44.5
	United States and Canada	-22.4	69.0	50.5	5.3
	Eastern Europe, Soviet Union and mainland China . . .	-8.0	-9.3	4.5	61.5
	Rest of world	-13.4	14.8	-4.5	27.3
	World	-9.2	27.4	9.7	33.7
Western Germany	Western Europe	21.6	26.2	12.0	24.8
	United States and Canada	-11.3	32.7	39.4	9.0
	Eastern Europe, Soviet Union and mainland China . . .	14.0	22.6	0.7	38.2
	Rest of world	11.1	19.4	-2.8	13.3
	World	12.9	25.2	11.4	20.9
Italy	Western Europe	19.4	49.6	21.4	47.4
	United States and Canada	-27.5	58.6	37.9	21.9
	Eastern Europe, Soviet Union and mainland China . . .	47.7	87.3	30.2	75.6
	Rest of world	2.2	28.9	-6.4	28.7
	World	6.1	45.6	14.9	41.0
Netherlands	Western Europe	14.3	18.5	13.7	18.0
	United States and Canada	1.4	44.5	14.2	-2.1
	Eastern Europe, Soviet Union and mainland China . . .	40.1	-6.2	9.3	-9.4
	Rest of world	-3.3	4.9	6.6	13.2
	World	8.7	17.0	12.1	15.0
Sweden ^{a b}	Western Europe	0.9	28.5	4.8	22.2
	United States and Canada	1.8	44.6	42.4	13.0
	Eastern Europe, Soviet Union and mainland China . . .	30.0	11.3	16.5	6.0
	Rest of world	-1.5	18.3	-7.3	14.4
	World	1.6	27.6	5.6	19.3
Switzerland	Western Europe	16.4	19.9	8.5	14.5
	United States and Canada	-1.5	30.5	19.2	1.5
	Eastern Europe, Soviet Union and mainland China . . .	-3.9	3.6	20.5	-12.1
	Rest of world	3.3	2.6	—	23.8
	World	11.8	18.6	8.5	13.5
United Kingdom	Western Europe	5.7	23.6	7.8	1.1
	United States and Canada	3.3	42.8	23.0	7.7
	Eastern Europe, Soviet Union and mainland China . . .	12.6	31.9	17.9	61.9
	Rest of world	5.8	5.7	-4.4	16.3
	World	5.6	17.7	3.7	11.2

Sources: National trade statistics.

^a General trade.

^b January-May for first half 1960.

19 per cent decline in that year of western European (mainly French) imports from the French associated territories, which supply 7 per cent of all western European imports from primary-producing countries. On the other hand, Australia and New Zealand benefited at an early stage from the recovery of import demand in the United Kingdom, and their exports to

western Europe were 20 per cent higher in 1959 than in the previous year. Moreover, their exports to the United States and Japan benefited from their ability to supply metal ores and wool as demand in these countries rose; and their total sales to the United States and Japan increased by 20 per cent and 30 per cent respectively.

The Commodity Pattern of Western European Imports in 1960

No data classified by major commodity groups are available for 1960 for imports from overseas either into western Europe as a whole or into individual countries. However, from the statistical returns of individual countries—referring to imports from all sources, including intra-western European trade—it appears that imports of semi-manufactured goods¹⁵ expanded in many cases as rapidly as, or even more rapidly than, imports of manufactures in the first half of this year, while imports of raw materials, and even more of foodstuffs, lagged behind. The strong growth of imports of semi-manufactures constitutes an exception to the long-term trend since “machinery and industrial equipment” has led the post-war international trade expansion. In the United Kingdom, imports of “manufactures largely for further processing” increased by nearly 50 per cent in the first half of 1960 over the corresponding 1959 level, while imports of finished manufactures rose by 52 per cent. In western Germany, the comparable percentages are 47 and 28 respectively.¹⁶ In France, the emphasis on imports of raw materials has been stronger than in the United Kingdom or western Germany: imports of raw materials having increased by 41 per cent as against a 50 per cent rise in imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. Within the group of manufactures, imports of iron and steel into France increased by 170 per cent, largely because of the changed status of the Saar.

In almost all countries the two most dynamic items among the semi-manufactured goods have been textiles (particularly cotton yarns and fabrics) and iron and steel. In both cases the basic cause is the strong recovery of the European textile and metal-making industries, combined—at least in the textile sector—with the need to rebuild low stocks. Increasing western European consumption of steel and steel products has more than offset the decline in exports to the United States in the second quarter of 1960.

The data in Table 7 covering imports of certain foods and raw materials into western Europe show that, among the foods and feedingstuffs, only maize imports have risen continuously, output in western Europe during the two agricultural years 1957/58 and 1958/59 having remained around the 11 million tons produced in 1956/57. Prices of food imports in general fluctuated only slightly in 1959 and in the first half of this year; but coffee was a major exception, suffering a price decline between 1957 and 1959 of nearly 35 per

¹⁵ In the SITC code, these are included under section 6 and described as “manufactured goods”. The share of North America in this field is the same as that of the primary-producing countries in western European imports.

¹⁶ Differences in classification may, however, affect the comparison of the two countries.

cent. Recently, however, the price of coffee seems to have been stabilized.

Among industrial materials, the fluctuations of both prices and quantities of imports have been larger. Coal is the only commodity—among those listed in Table 7—imports of which have continuously declined from 1957 to the end of 1959, though in the first half of 1960 coal imports from overseas appear to have stabilized—thus removing one of the main forces making for a decline in western European imports from the United States. Despite a rapid recovery, imports of silk, wool and cotton were still lower in 1959 than in 1957, while imports of most non-ferrous metals were somewhat higher; but the larger quantities of lead and tin imported in 1959 were not sufficient to offset the effect of falling prices on their total value. In the first six months of 1960, imports of cotton continued to expand rapidly; and, at annual rate, cotton imports surpassed the previous peak (1957) by 20 per cent in volume, though by less than 10 per cent in value. Aluminium imports also rose fast and surpassed the 1959 peak level by about 60 per cent in volume, and even more in value.

The western European import boom now shows signs of losing some of its force, despite the continuing fast growth of economic activity in most countries. A large part of the re-stocking process seems to have been accomplished by the summer of 1960, and the growth of output itself has recently slowed down in the United Kingdom—by far the most important European importer from overseas.

Western European Exports to North America

The growth of western European exports to North America seems to have suffered a check in the first half of 1950. During these months, they were about 6 per cent greater in value than in the first half of 1959, but 5 per cent less than in the second half of that year. Furthermore, in the second quarter of the current year, the value dropped nearly 8 per cent below that of the second quarter of 1959. The recent decline has to be seen against the sharp increase of North American imports between 1958 and 1959—an increase which appears quite exceptional even in relation to the rapid growth of national income.¹⁷

¹⁷ The following index numbers are based on the ratio of the increase of imports to that of gross national product, both in volume terms, between 1958 and 1959 and from 1953 to 1959.

	1959 (1958 = 100)	Average 1953 to 1959 (previous year = 100)
United States		
Total imports/GNP	112	104
Imports of manufactures/GNP	121	108
OECD countries		
Total imports ^a /GNP	103	101
Imports of manufactures ^a /GNP	117	108

^a Excluding intra-trade.

The highest index numbers recorded between 1953 and 1958 were 106 (in 1956) for total United States imports, and 109 (in 1958) for imports of manufactures.

TABLE 7

Imports into OEEC ^a countries of selected commodities (excluding intra-trade)

Quantities in thousands of tons; values in millions of dollars, c.i.f.

Commodity	Quantity					Value				
	1957	1958	1959			1957	1958	1959		
			Year	First half	Second half			Year	First half	Second half
<i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>										
Meat	1 136	1 069	1 411	656	755	533	537	752	353	399
Wheat	10 309	8 194	9 028	4 551	4 477	814	589	598	327	271
Maize	4 527	6 002	7 294	3 549	3 745	315	354	427	209	218
Bananas	1 239	1 377	1 425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	4 943	4 364	4 832	2 396	2 436	659	429	411	207	204
Coffee	678	716	790	392	398	796	758	679	341	338
Cocoa	425	368	414	243	171	262	335	342	206	136
Tea and maté	304	297	292	121	171	425	398	363	149	214
Tobacco	300	302	302	117	185	429	436	436	155	281
<i>Industrial materials</i>										
Rubber	951	947	927	441	486	614	534	578	259	319
Silk	4	3	4	2	2	24	18	20	7	13
Wool	796	684	783	435	348	1 334	874	927	492	435
Cotton	1 644	1 358	1 535	731	804	1 148	892	813	383	430
Coal	48 904	37 091	26 101	14 545	11 556	1 041	709	409	240	169
Petroleum	101 948	119 388	136 002	67 783	68 219	2 789	2 730	2 804	1 438	1 366
Copper	1 147	1 211	1 204	621	583	721	652	768	398	370
Aluminium	235	275	342	152	190	128	138	168	75	93
Lead	297	288	350	146	204	84	62	73	29	44
Zinc	168	180	203	98	105	40	35	47	21	26
Tin	20	34	20	11	9	42	68	41	20	21

Sources: OEEC Statistical Bulletins — Foreign Trade, Series IV and Series C; national statistics; Commonwealth Economic Committee, Review of Fruit.

^a Excluding Spain and Switzerland.

This import expansion affected imports from western Europe in all the major commodity groups, but road vehicles and steel products (accounting for 22 per cent of total North American imports from western Europe in 1958) supplied 42 per cent of the total increase. Thus, among the eight countries listed in Table 6, exports to North America increased least in the three countries (Denmark, Netherlands and Switzerland) which are not significant suppliers of these two classes of goods.

It is not yet possible to measure exactly the weight of these two classes of product in the 1960 decline of western European exports to North America; but the incomplete evidence available suggests no more than a levelling off of exports of vehicles, and a continuing expansion of steel exports.¹⁸

¹⁸ The first three rows of the text table are based on United States sources, and therefore are not strictly comparable with the fourth (number of passenger and commercial vehicles), which is based on European sources. In particular, it is likely that some shipments have been entered in 1959 exports in the European statistics, and in 1960 imports in the American statistics.

	Exporting country		
	United Kingdom	Western Germany	France
1959 — second half (Millions of dollars)			
Total imports . . .	581.1	493.2	246.9
of which:			
Road vehicles and parts	160.0	157.7	78.0
Steel products . . .	29.6	56.4	32.7
(Thousands)			
Passenger and commercial vehicles . .	101.2	132.2	90.0
1960 — first half (Millions of dollars)			
Total imports . . .	569.5	477.0	232.7
of which:			
Road vehicles and parts	171.8	159.6	67.9
Steel products . . .	31.8	67.3	34.8
(Thousands)			
Passenger and commercial vehicles . .	104.5	115.2	79.7

Sources: United States Department of Commerce Report, No. F.T. 120; and national statistics.

Only in France can two-thirds of the decline in total exports to the United States between the second half of 1959 and the first half of 1960 be imputed to road vehicles. The halt to the growth of sales of foreign cars in the United States — turning into a decline since May-June — which has been brought about

largely by the competition of American 'compact' cars, does not, therefore, explain the decline in western European exports in the first half of 1960. Indeed, the decline affected nearly all western European countries and a large variety of products, including textiles and other non-durable consumers' goods and non-ferrous metals. The biggest fall in exports to North America between the second half of 1959 and the first half of 1960 occurred in Switzerland (with a decline of nearly 30 per cent), and was mainly due to watches and textiles; and Austria suffered the second largest reduction.

Although developments in trade between North America and western Europe in the first half of 1960 might appear to have contributed to a solution of the problem of imbalance between the two regions (in the form of a North American payments deficit) which had emerged in 1959, it may be asked whether the problem has not been postponed rather than solved. First, a part of the expansion of exports from North America to western Europe may, as has already been suggested, be of a non-recurrent character, linked to restocking in western Europe. Secondly, slackening demand in the United States has contributed to the decline of imports into that country — which hardly represents a satisfactory solution for a balance-of-payments problem. A more liberal import policy on the part of western Europe, especially in the agricultural field, still seems to be called for — in this context, as in others.¹⁹

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, the effects of changes in visible trade flows on the balance of payments between western Europe and the United States have been overshadowed, in the first half of the current year, by short-term capital movements linked with changes in interest rates in the two areas. In the United States, the Treasury Bill rate rose rapidly in the second half of 1959, reaching levels around 4½ per cent in December. From then on, an almost continuous decline took place, which brought the rate down to 2½-2¾ per cent in June-July 1960. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, short-term rates rose from 3½-3¾ per cent in December 1959 to 5½-5¾ per cent in July 1960; and other countries, including western Germany, have raised discount rates in 1960. These changes, and the recurrent rumours of a possible revaluation of the Deutsche Mark have been mainly responsible for a sharp revival of the gold inflow into western Europe from the United States, especially since the second quarter of 1960.²⁰

¹⁹ The virtues of such a policy were discussed in the *SURVEY for 1959*, Chapter I, pp. 20-21.

²⁰ Three separate international currency flows have been of importance in recent months, and especially in June and July. One is the inflow of currency into western Germany caused by speculation in favour of the Deutsche Mark. Another is the flow of investment funds to Switzerland, largely from Brussels, because of the events in the Congo. Thirdly, funds have been attracted by the high interest rates in London.

Exports to Primary-producing Countries

Western Europe's export trade with the primary-producing countries has been dictated essentially by the changes in their purchasing power, and followed a quite different trend from that with North America. The export earnings of the primary-producing countries had started to decline in the summer of 1957. Since their imports rose steeply until the end of that year, there was a simultaneous decline in foreign exchange reserves amounting to \$1.6 billion during 1957 and 1958, or to 10 per cent of their 1956 holdings. All the three main groups of primary-producing countries reduced their imports from industrial countries in 1958 and 1959, even including the petroleum-exporting group where export earnings continued to increase, though at a declining rate.

In 1959, the foreign exchange reserves of the primary-exporting countries increased by \$0.2 billion, or by \$0.8-0.9 billion if Venezuela is excluded and if changes in foreign exchange holdings of commercial banks are taken into account.²¹ This improvement reflected declining imports and expanding exports, which reduced the visible trade deficit of the primary-exporting countries to \$1.5 billion from \$4.4 billion in 1958. However, imports from western Europe showed a rising tendency which strengthened as the year proceeded. Between the third and the fourth quarters of 1959 they increased by about 18 per cent, and only a very minor part of this rise can be ascribed to seasonal factors: in the first quarter of 1960 the level was maintained. The incomplete information available at the time of writing indicates a further slight increase in foreign exchange reserves during the first months of 1960,²² to be ascribed to the continued expansion of exports to western Europe and to a recovery of exports to North America.

During 1959, western European exports to the primary-producing countries benefited not only from the strengthening of these countries' reserves, mentioned above, but also from a shift in their sources of supply of total imports towards western Europe and away from North America — the continuation of a tendency already operating for some years.²³ This shift

²¹ The massive decline of Venezuelan reserves in 1959 — by about one-third — does not reflect any major deterioration of the merchandise balance, but is the result of abnormal movements of funds in the petroleum sector (see United Nations, *World Economic Survey 1959*, p. 201).

²² The upward trend, however, is by no means general; among the countries which suffered a decline is India, where foreign exchange reserves fell by about 5 per cent after an increase of nearly 10 per cent in the last months of 1959.

²³ From 1953 to 1959, western Europe's share in the combined trade of western Europe and North America with the primary-producing countries increased, both on the import and the export side. On the export side, however, the advantage of western Europe was more than twice as large as on the import side (see *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 10, No. 3, p. 11, and Vol. 11, No. 2, p. 3).

TABLE 8

Main items in the balances of payments of the United States, United Kingdom and western Germany,
by geographical areas

Millions of dollars

	Goods and services			Private and official donations			Private long-term capital ^a			Long-term official and bank capital ^a		
	1958	1959	1960 First quarter	1958	1959	1960 First quarter	1958	1959	1960 First quarter	1958	1959	1960 First quarter
<i>United States^b balance with:</i>												
European sterling countries	-311	-499	-96	-59	-59	-14	-32	-97	4	58	307	—
Other western Europe	-275	-1 156	-27	-516	-528	-108	-317	-527	-53	-55	238	19
Canada	1 023	1 005	305	-2	-2	-1	-886	-815	-225	—	—	—
Latin America	956	391	65	-160	-152	-34	-376	-358	-40	-444	-224	11
Overseas sterling countries	502	256	183	-306	-299	-88	-215	-151	-38	-30	-156	-64
Other countries	201	-285	75	-1 052	-1 060	-249	-235	-271	-41	-163	-172	-36
International organizations	-6	-24	—	-61	-86	-27	-477	7	-80	2	-1 373	—
TOTAL	2 090	-312	505	-2 156	-2 186	-521	-2 538	-2 212	-473	-632	-1 380	-70
<i>United Kingdom^c balance with:</i>												
Sterling area	1 352	764	..	-157	-151	..	-616	-448	..	-95	-157	..
Other western Europe	-92	-165	..	-20	-22	..	..	..	..	48	118	..
United States and Canada	165	400	..	-6	—	..	28	-84	..	-109	-330	..
Latin America	90	-244	..	-3	-3	..	..	..	..	—	3	..
Other countries . . . . .	..	..	..	-16	-20	..	..	..	..	19	14	..
IMF and IBRD	-336	-153	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-650	—
TOTAL	1 179	602	129 ^d	-202	-196	^d	-588	-532	..	-137	-1 002	-45
<i>Western German balance with:</i>												
Dollar area ^e	41	458	..	-88	-103	..	-59	-17	..	-130	-352	..
United Kingdom	-220	-386	..	-26	-100	..	-5	16	..	-31	-85	..
Other OEEC	951	534	..	-96	-243	..	25	-226	..	-113	-117	..
Other sterling countries	533	518	..	-15	-18	..	-67	-60	..	-29	-13	..
Other countries	571	585	..	-168	-164	..	-19	-28	..	-18	-13	..
TOTAL	1 876	1 709	545	-393	-628	-138	-125	-315	-127	-321	-580	-42

Sources: US Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, June 1960; International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Yearbook* Vol. 11 and Vol. 12; *Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank*, June 1960.

NOTE. — Because of differences in definitions, inter-country comparisons should be made with caution.

^a For the United States, data refer to long-term investments abroad only (assets). These are divided between private (including bank) and United States Government. Long-term foreign investment in the United States (liabilities) increased as follows: 1958: \$55 million; 1959: \$1,217 million; first quarter 1960: \$314 million (most of which were to western Europe, Canada, and international institutions).

^b Military goods and services transferred under aid programmes are excluded from "Goods and services", and the corresponding grants are excluded from official donations.

^c For 1958, the regional classification is different: "Dollar area" instead of "United States and Canada", "Other western hemisphere" instead of "Latin America", and "Other OEEC" instead of "Other western Europe".

^d Donations are included in goods and services.

^e Including IMF and IBRD.

seems, however, to have been halted — at least temporarily — in 1960, the relative improvement in North America's share depending partly on dollar import liberalization and partly on the various measures recently introduced there to foster exports.²⁴

The recent growth of imports into the primary-producing countries has occurred despite a reduced inflow of long-term capital from industrial countries. The flow of long-term capital thus seems to have played a stabilizing rather than an expansionary role in 1959 and the first months of 1960, since it declined when export earnings were recovering. As can be seen from the data in Table 8, the private capital inflow from

the United States declined from \$830 million in 1958 to \$780 million in 1959, and the inflow into the sterling area²⁵ from the United Kingdom fell from \$0.6 billion to \$0.4 billion. The very modest flow of private capital from western Germany to the primary-producing countries hardly changed, whereas west German private capital exports to non-sterling OEEC countries were \$226 million as against a small reverse movement of \$25 million in 1958.²⁶ The revival of economic activity in western Europe on the one hand, and the adequate

²⁴ Including both independent and dependent territories.

²⁵ Private capital exports from western Germany have increased sharply in recent years but, leaving the international institutions aside, no less than 80 per cent still goes to western Europe and the dollar area.

²⁶ See *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 12, No. 1, p. 41.

production capacity for most commodities produced in the primary-exporting countries on the other (a situation which offers little hope of significant price increases in the near future), have probably contributed to these developments.

The outflow of official long-term capital from the United States and western Germany to the primary producing countries also declined between 1958 and 1959;²⁷ and, within the total, the flow from the United States to the Latin American countries was halved, as a result both of lower investments and of larger debt repayments. The increase between 1958 and 1959 in the flow of long-term official and bank capital from the United Kingdom to the Sterling Area was not sufficient to offset the decline in private long-term capital exports. By contrast, long-term

²⁷ In 1959 there was a substantial reduction in official US government assets in western Europe; the decline, which was entirely due to debt repayments (including advance repayments to the Import-Export Bank), nearly offset the contrary flow of private long-term capital. Furthermore, long-term European investments in the United States (both public and private) increased by about \$800 million between 1958 and 1959.

capital outflow to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development from the United States, United Kingdom and western Germany substantially increased in 1959. In the case of the IMF this was due to the increase of quotas pursuant to the resolution of 2 February 1959. The IBRD borrowed about \$80 million from western Germany in 1959 (in the forms of a bond issue and a loan from the Bundesbank); and it has recently been announced that the IBRD has arranged to borrow the equivalent of approximately a further \$240 million from the Bundesbank in 1960.²⁸ However, net drawings by the primary-exporting countries on the three major credit institutions — the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the United States Export-Import Bank — were approximately \$0.4 billion in 1959, or just about half the 1958 figure.²⁹

²⁸ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, press release, Washington D.C., 13 July 1960.

²⁹ For further details, see *World Economic Survey 1959*, pp. 195 *et seq.*

3. TRADE AMONG WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

During the fifties, the share of intra-western European trade in world trade increased significantly; and past developments have also shown that this sector of trade is more sensitive to cyclical fluctuations than western European trade with other areas combined. While in 1958 the volume of western European imports from all other countries combined remained the same as in 1957, and exports to those countries even increased slightly, the volume of intra-western European trade declined by 3 per cent; conversely, the trade expansion in 1959 and 1960 was concentrated on a rapid increase in intra-western European trade (a rise of 15 per cent in volume from 1958 to 1959), while trade with other countries rose much less fast. However, western European imports from overseas countries increased rapidly during the first half of 1960 partly on account of stock-building; and exports to those countries also accelerated. Thus the discrepancy between the growth rates of intra-western European trade and of western Europe's trade with the rest of the world became rather less than in 1959.

Another factor now influencing the development of western European trade is the division of the area into two trading blocs — the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association. The impact of the formation of the EEC and EFTA on the actual pattern of trade flows has so far been small. The first reductions in the EFTA countries' tariffs on inter-member trade occurred only in the middle of this year, and the discrimination against the trade of non-member countries introduced by the

tariff and quota changes of the EEC countries has so far been very slight (see section 4 below). But the effects on trade patterns of the actual preferences now operative in intra-EEC and intra-EFTA trade are reinforced by producers' and traders' reactions to the anticipated future reinforcement of those preferences. Nevertheless, the differences in rates of economic growth and of trade expansion among the individual western European countries have almost certainly so far been more important determinants of changes in trade patterns than have the direct and indirect effects of the setting up of the EEC and EFTA.

The countries of the European Economic Community have, as a group, exhibited rates of growth of output and trade during the fifties significantly higher than those of western Europe as a whole. That group of countries has consequently gradually increased its share of total western European trade; and, since their intra-trade is an important part of their total trade, it is hardly surprising that intra-EEC trade has grown particularly fast (see Table 9). Between 1958 and 1959, the share of this trade in total intra-western European trade increased from 31.6 per cent to 33.8 per cent, and it rose again — to 34.9 per cent — in the first half of 1960. As already mentioned, however, this development is certainly not entirely (and probably is only to a small extent) a result of the tariff and other discrimination initiated in 1959. The recent shift in total intra-western European trade towards a higher concentration on intra-EEC trade was no greater than has been observed in earlier years during the

TABLE 9
The pattern of intra-western European trade, 1957 to 1960

Percentages based on export values

Exporting area	Year	Importing area			
		EEC	EFTA	Other western Europe	Total western Europe
European Economic Community	1957	32.0	22.1	5.0	59.1
	1958	31.6	22.8	5.1	59.5
	1959	33.8	22.4	4.8	61.0
	1959 first half	32.3	22.0	4.9	59.2
	1960 first half	34.9	22.2	4.6	61.7
European Free Trade Association	1957	16.6	13.1	4.0	33.7
	1958	16.3	12.8	4.2	33.3
	1959	15.9	12.4	3.9	32.2
	1959 first half	16.5	12.6	4.4	33.5
	1960 first half	15.2	11.9	4.0	31.1
Other western Europe	1957	3.2	3.6	0.4	7.2
	1958	3.1	3.7	0.4	7.2
	1959	3.0	3.4	0.4	6.8
	1959 first half	3.2	3.17	0.4	7.3
	1960 first half	3.3	3.6	0.3	7.2
Total western Europe	1957	51.8	38.8	9.4	100.0
	1958	51.0	39.3	9.7	100.0
	1959	52.7	38.2	9.1	100.0
	1959 first half	52.0	38.3	9.7	100.0
	1960 first half	53.4	37.7	8.9	100.0

Sources : OEEC Statistical Bulletins — Foreign Trade, Series A, August 1960; and national statistics.

fifties, though a comparison of rates of growth of trade and of output does support the impression of a somewhat intensified concentration of trade in intra-EEC exchanges.³⁰

The data in Tables 9 and 10 also show that intra-EEC trade (like EEC production) was more affected by the cyclical pattern referred to above than was intra-western European trade in general. The decline in that sector was rather greater than in other sectors of intra-western European trade in 1958 and, conversely, the re-expansion of intra-EEC trade in the second half of 1959 and early 1960 was also faster.

The share in intra-western European trade of the countries now forming the EFTA fell gradually during the fifties, and the share of the intra-trade of this group of countries fell slightly more, over the period as a whole, than their total trade with the rest of western Europe. The United Kingdom, where the growth of total trade was rather modest, weighs heavily in this group; but all the other member countries except Austria have shown rates of growth of foreign trade lower than those of the EEC coun-

tries. As a result, the EFTA countries became increasingly dependent upon the EEC, both as a market and, in particular, as a supplier, up to 1959. In the first half of 1960, however, exports from the EFTA to the EEC group rose less fast than either the latter group's total imports from western Europe or intra-EFTA trade, whereas EFTA imports from the EEC area increased faster than intra-EFTA trade (see Table 10).

Although the exports of the EFTA countries to the EEC group still rose by 14 per cent in the first half of 1960, and the fall in their share in total EEC imports (and in total EFTA exports to western European markets) may have been due in part to special factors, it seems possible that these recent changes in trade patterns may be the first signs of a relative loss of ground by the EFTA countries in EEC markets. If this should continue, the EFTA countries will tend to benefit less in future than in the past from strong economic expansion in the EEC countries — while, of course, also becoming less susceptible to any recessionary influences which may appear from the same source. In the immediate future the degree of diversion of the EEC countries' demand for imports

³⁰ See the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 41-44.

TABLE 10

Changes in western European trade, 1957 to first half 1960

Values in millions of dollars, and percentage changes based on export values

Exporting area	Period	Importing area					
		EEC	EFTA	Other western Europe	Total western Europe	Rest of world	World
European Economic Community	Value 1959	8 173	5 421	1 163	14 757	10 480	25 237
	Percentage change:						
	1957-1958	-4	—	-2	-2	+7	+1
	1958-1959	+19	+9	+6	+14	+7	+11
	1959-1960 ^a	+34	+25	+26	+29	+21	+25
European Free Trade Association	Value 1959	3 837	2 996	954	7 787	8 856	16 643
	Percentage change:						
	1957-1958	-5	-4	+3	-4	-2	-3
	1958-1959	+8	+7	+4	+7	+4	+5
	1959-1960 ^a	+14	+17	+15	+15	+10	+12
Other western Europe . .	Value 1959	731	833	89	1 653	1 139	2 792
	Percentage change :						
	1957-1958	-3	—	-17	-2	-5	-3
	1958-1959	+7	+3	+10	+5	+10	+7
	1959-1960 ^a	+28	+22	+2	+23	+6	+17
Total western Europe . .	Value 1959	12 741	9 250	2 206	24 197	20 475	44 672
	Percentage change:						
	1957-1958	-4	-1	-1	-3	+2	-1
	1958-1959	+15	+8	+5	+11	+6	+9
	1959-1960 ^a	+28	+22	+20	+24	+15	+20
World ^b	Value 1959	24 212	20 016	4 012	48 240		
	Percentage change:						
	1957-1958	-8	-6	-4	-7		
	1958-1959	+5	+6	+6	+6		
	1959-1960 ^a	+27	+19	+15	+23		

Sources : OEEC Statistical Bulletins — Foreign Trade, Series A, August 1960, and supplement; and national trade statistics.

^a First half 1960 compared with first half 1959.

^b Based on western European import statistics.

towards sources of supply within the area is likely to depend largely on the assumptions of European producers and traders about the future relations between the Community and the Free Trade Association. If the chances of an eventual merger of the two groups — or of an association which substantially reduces or eliminates trade discrimination by each against the other — should appear favourable, the actual degree of discrimination likely to come into effect during the next year or so will probably not be sufficient, by itself, to bring about large-scale diversion of trade (see section 4 below).

The third group of countries identified in Table 9 does not, of course, constitute a real trading region. Intra-trade among these countries is extremely small, and their most important western European markets and suppliers are to be found among the EEC and EFTA countries, with the latter group as the slightly more important market and the former as the more important supplier. As the figures in the table show,

the countries outside the two groups have been able to maintain their share in intra-western European trade remarkably well during the period under consideration.

Trade of EEC Countries

As indicated above, trade among the countries of the European Economic Community represents the largest and most expansive sector of intra-western European trade; but it was more sensitive than any other western European trade flow to the setback in the overall expansion of western European trade that occurred in 1958. The fall in intra-EEC trade in 1958 was largely due to a decline in imports into Italy and the Netherlands from other member countries while, at the other extreme, imports into western Germany from EEC countries continued to expand.³¹

³¹ See Table 10 and Appendix Table D for data on the pattern of growth of the trade of individual countries from 1957 to the first half of 1960.

In the re-expansion of western European trade in 1959 and 1960 intra-EEC trade was the most rapidly growing element, although in the first half of 1960 exports to the EEC countries from the western European countries not members of either EEC or EFTA also increased very fast. Between 1958 and 1959, intra-EEC trade rose by nearly 20 per cent, mainly because of rapidly growing imports into western Germany and Italy from member countries, while such imports into Belgium-Luxembourg and France developed much more slowly. In France, the devaluation of December 1958 acted as a brake on the import expansion, while it simultaneously acted as a major stimulus to exports; and French exports to other EEC countries increased by as much as 34 per cent in 1959, a rate matched only by the performance of Italy. They continued to expand rapidly in the first half of 1960, Italy alone achieving a higher rate. But in these months French imports from other EEC countries also increased very fast, as the combined result of more liberal import policies—including tariff cuts and quota increases under the Rome Treaty—and of the gradual dissipation of the effects of the devaluation on demand for imports.

Western Germany is already both the major exporter inside the EEC group and its most rapidly expanding market; and western German exports to other EEC countries rose significantly less, both in 1959 and in the first half of 1960, than its imports from the group. In 1959, France was the major beneficiary of the expanding western German demand for imports; and in 1960 Belgium-Luxembourg and Italy also benefited greatly. In both 1959 and 1960 France and Italy were the most rapidly expanding markets for western German exports to the EEC area. Since Italian exports to France grew extremely fast in the first half of 1960, it is understandable that trade among these three countries—France, western Germany and Italy—not only accounts for a very large share of intra-EEC trade, but, in addition, has been the most rapidly growing element in it, increasing its share from 34 per cent in 1957 to 38 per cent in the first half of 1960. This change is partly a reflection of the faster growth of overall trade achieved by these three countries than by the Benelux countries during the period. But it must also be remembered that less effect is likely to be anticipated from a discriminating reduction of an already low tariff than from a proportionate cut in a higher tariff.

However, the development of intra-EEC trade was also influenced by the different commodity composition of this trade from that of EEC trade with other areas (except, of course, the EFTA). The data in Table 11 illustrate the changes between 1958 and 1959 of EEC exports and imports of major groups of commodities. In all the commodity classes specified

in the table, except fuel, intra-EEC trade rose faster than exports to other countries, and the discrepancy between the growth rates was particularly striking in the groups 'food, beverages and tobacco', 'crude materials and base metals', and 'machinery'. But EEC exports of 'machinery' to the EFTA countries increased almost as fast as intra-EEC trade, and exports of fuels to these countries rose by 12 per cent, while intra-EEC trade remained at the 1958 level. This latter development was largely a result of the continued growth of exports of petroleum products from the Netherlands.

Intra-EEC trade also expanded more than imports from all other countries in each of the commodity groups shown in Table 11; and here also the discrepancy between growth rates was particularly great in the case of 'food' and 'crude materials and base metals'. On the whole, total imports into the EEC—as into other western European countries—of commodities which are normally supplied largely by overseas countries rose more slowly than others, and total fuel imports even declined in value by almost 10 per cent. Except in the case of fuels, this contrast was not due to relative price movements, since there was little change in prices of most foodstuffs and crude materials between 1958 and 1959. There seems thus to have been a temporary trade diversion in those commodity groups where the scope and inducement for such diversion would seem to be small. However, changes in the commodity composition of trade within the main groups may have played some part in this and, as was shown in section 2 above, imports from overseas countries of such commodities increased rapidly again in the first half of 1960.

In the group 'other manufactures', comprising a variety of goods (transport equipment, textiles, etc.), imports into the EEC countries from overseas increased from 1958 to 1959 almost as fast as intra-EEC trade, and rather faster than imports from EFTA countries—in fact, much faster than EEC exports to these same overseas countries. Exports of machinery from the EEC area to overseas and eastern European countries increased only little in 1959, and much of this expansion was in fact to eastern European countries. The EEC countries' imports of machinery from overseas and eastern Europe remained on the 1958 level, with unchanged imports from the United States. However, trade in chemicals between EEC and overseas countries continued to grow in 1959, the expansion in exports and imports being of the same proportion.

Trade of EFTA Countries

The EFTA group of countries, scattered round the EEC bloc—and with closer trade links with overseas countries in some cases, particularly that of the

TABLE 11
Trade of EEC and EFTA countries, 1957 and 1960

Values in millions of dollars and percentage changes

Country and commodity group	1959 value	Percentage change 1958 to 1959	1959 value	Percentage change 1958 to 1959	1959 value	Percentage change 1958 to 1959	1959 value	Percentage change 1958 to 1959
	Importing areas							
	EEC		EFTA		Rest of world		World	
<i>Exports from EEC countries</i>								
1. Food, beverages and tobacco (SITC 0, 1, 4)	1 149	+26	616	+3	936	-4	2 701	+7
2. Fuels (SITC 3)	792	+1	441	+12	408	-1	1 641	-3
3. Crude materials and base metals (SITC 2, 68)	1 905	+26	787	+17	2 045	+8	4 737	+16
4. Chemicals (SITC 5)	574	+23	520	+18	1 268	+12	2 362	+16
5. Machinery (SITC 71, 72)	1 275	+12	945	+10	2 211	+4	4 431	+7
6. Other manufactures (SITC 6, 73, 8, less 68)	2 437	+22	2 088	+16	4 708	+12	9 233	+15
Total (including SITC 9) . . .	8 173	+19	5 422	+9	11 642	+7	25 237	+11
<i>Exports from EFTA countries</i>								
1. Food, beverages and tobacco (SITC 0, 1, 4)	625	+10	524	+8	756	-5	1 905	+4
2. Fuels (SITC 3)	109	+4	158	+1	121	-21	388	-7
3. Crude materials and base metals (SITC 2, 68)	1 062	+8	666	+4	1 359	+11	3 087	+8
4. Chemicals (SITC 5)	281	+15	215	+14	883	+13	1 379	+14
5. Machinery (SITC 71, 72)	695	+5	446	+5	2 413	+9	3 554	+7
6. Other manufactures (SITC 6, 73, 8, less 68)	1 056	+9	968	+11	4 064	-1	6 088	+2
Total (including SITC 9) . . .	3 837	+8	2 996	+7	9 810	+3	16 643	+5
	Areas of origin							
	EEC		EFTA		Rest of world		World	
<i>Imports into EEC countries</i>								
1. Food, beverages and tobacco (SITC 0, 1, 4)	1 166	+24	554	+4	3 782	-1	5 502	+4
2. Fuels (SITC 3)	748	—	70	+9	2 391	-11	3 208	-9
3. Crude materials and base metals (SITC 2, 68)	1 937	+25	1 125	+6	4 324	-1	7 386	+6
4. Chemicals (SITC 5)	585	+20	269	+13	412	+10	1 267	+15
5. Machinery (SITC 71, 72)	1 237	+15	664	+9	426	—	2 327	+10
6. Other manufactures (SITC 6, 73, 8, less 68) ^a	2 415	+21	1 198	+12	992	+19	4 605	+18
Total (including SITC 9) . . .	8 088	+19	3 880	+8	12 327	-1	24 295	+6

Source : OEEC Statistical Bulletins — Foreign Trade, Series B, January-December 1959.

^a Derived as a residual.

United Kingdom — accounts for a significantly smaller proportion of total intra-western European trade than the EEC and, as was shown above, for a declining proportion. Trade with EEC countries is considerably more important for the EFTA group than intra-trade, although in the case of exports from the EFTA,

the difference is not large. Imports into the EFTA countries from the EEC are, however, almost twice as great as intra-EFTA trade and, furthermore, in both 1959 and the first half of 1960 the former trade flow was still the more expansive. In 1959, EEC exports increased particularly fast to Denmark and

Switzerland, and these two countries also achieved the highest growth, among the EFTA countries, in exports to the EEC. During the first half of 1960, the expansion of exports to the EEC was particularly rapid in Sweden, a country exporting forestry products and other basic materials, while exports to the EEC from Denmark, Norway and Portugal increased at a rather modest rate. Whereas from 1958 to 1959 the EFTA countries as a group had increased exports to the EEC slightly faster than their intra-trade, this could not be achieved in the first half of 1960. In the later period, however, only Austria and Norway increased imports from the EFTA significantly faster than imports from the EEC.

The result of this divergent movement was a further increase in the EFTA countries' deficit in commodity trade with EEC countries, to \$2,000 million (at an annual rate) in 1960 compared with \$1,580 million in 1959 and \$1,210 million in 1957. This is *per se* no dangerous development for the EFTA countries in the present context of convertibility of currencies, so long as either their balance of invisible trade is improving or they earn a sufficient surplus in trade with other areas. The data presented in Table 10 indicate, however, that the EFTA countries in both 1959 and 1960 failed to increase their export surplus in visible trade with the rest of the world. If the prospects of exporting to EEC markets are further impaired by increasing discrimination in the EEC against imports from outside the group, and if the economic expansion inside the EEC is sufficiently great to permit both some replacement of previous EFTA supplies and a continued rapid expansion of exports to overseas countries, the prospects may be worsened for the EFTA group of countries to balance trade and payments without recourse either to special measures to improve their competitive position or the adoption of economic policies that might retard economic growth in this area.

However, the present pattern of EEC-EFTA trade is also a function of relative prices, and there could be scope for a diversion of EFTA import demand from EEC sources to intra-area trade. From this point of view, the existing import surplus in EFTA trade with EEC could be considered an advantage for the EFTA countries. But equally clearly the EFTA countries cannot gain from such a diversion, although the EEC countries may lose. In all probability, both parties would lose from a widening division between them; and the degree of loss will ultimately depend, not on the present trade pattern, but rather on which group has the greatest possibilities of creating a viable economic structure. The relative sizes of the two areas clearly indicate that EEC is likely to be the more favoured, particularly since the nucleus of that area is formed by large countries with relatively high, or

at least not particularly low, tariffs (France, Italy, western Germany). The EFTA group, on the contrary, is formed by a number of small countries, which already of necessity have economies adapted to an international division of labour, and by only one large economy — the United Kingdom. The success of the EFTA thus hinges mainly on the response to intra-regional integration given by that country.

As already noted, EFTA exports to EEC markets increased during the first half of 1960 — and for the first time in several years — at a lower rate than intra-EFTA trade and, at the same time, the acceleration of EFTA imports from the EEC was rather greater than that of intra-EFTA trade.

In 1959, the growth of intra-EFTA trade had been particularly high for exports from Austria and Norway, and for imports into Switzerland and Denmark. The most expansive of all the major trade flows within the area in 1959 was that of British exports to Switzerland; but in the first half of 1960 there was only a very moderate further expansion in these exports, while there was instead an extremely large increase in Swedish exports to Switzerland. It is to be expected that such trade flows — previously rather 'under-developed' in relation to the total trade of the trading partners for reasons of geographic distances, etc. — should increase particularly fast if something is done materially to modify the effects of relative economic distances (by a preferential tariff reduction). Such shifts in intra-EFTA trade could not, however, have occurred to any large extent in the first half of 1960, since the only impetus to immediate trade diversion was the anticipation of the moderate degree of preferential treatment that was introduced on 1 July this year. However, as was mentioned above, it might have become slightly more difficult for the EFTA countries to compete on the EEC markets, resulting in a small shift of EFTA exports to markets within the area.

The slightly faster increase in EFTA countries' exports to the EEC than in intra-EFTA trade in 1959 was entirely due (as Table 11 shows) to exports of foodstuffs and basic materials, while there was hardly any difference in growth rates for manufactures. So far as can be judged from trade data for the first half of 1960, there was a continued trend in the direction of accelerated EFTA exports of, particularly, crude materials to the EEC (at a higher rate than the rise of intra-EEC trade in these products), while in the case of goods subject to significant tariffs, EFTA countries' exports to the EEC rose at a slower rate than intra-EFTA trade in such commodities. Thus, the more rapid overall economic growth in the EEC region than in the EFTA countries resulted in a certain shift in EFTA exports of basic materials towards the former area, while the growing or anticipated tariff

discrimination in both regions has resulted in a certain shift in their exports of manufactures towards intra-trade.

However, in 1959 EFTA countries' imports from the EEC area increased more than intra-EFTA trade in all commodity groups except food; and it is significant that the food sector is the only one where certain arrangements had been made, even before the general tariff cuts of 1 July 1960, to favour intra-EFTA trade. Such measures were, for example, taken by the United Kingdom and Sweden to facilitate imports from Denmark. Unfortunately, little further information is yet available on shifts in the commodity composition of intra-EFTA trade during the first half of 1960.

Trade of other Western European Countries

The remaining seven countries so far not participating in either the EEC or the EFTA represent an outer fringe of western Europe. Trade relations within this group are, of geographical necessity as well as for reasons of economic structure, little developed; but

they have their chief markets in the EEC and the EFTA areas. Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia have their major export markets in the EEC, Iceland and Ireland in the EFTA, and for Finland and Spain the EEC and the EFTA are of about equal importance.

In 1959, the intra-western European trade of these seven countries as a group expanded less fast than that of either the EEC or the EFTA countries, and this was largely due to a very modest increase in trade with the EFTA group. Moreover, during the previous year, the EFTA countries had proved a more stable market for the non-members of the two groups than had the EEC; and in the first half of 1960 trade with the EEC increased faster than trade with the EFTA, but in the case of imports into the non-members the difference between the EEC and the EFTA was not large. In 1960, the expansion was largely concentrated on the upsurge of Spanish exports to most economically developed western European countries, and particularly to France and western Germany, following the devaluation of the peseta.

4. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Relations between the Two Groups and Possible Association of Additional Countries

The institutional arrangements of the European Economic Community, and the progress made up to the middle of 1959 in implementing the main provisions of the Treaty of Rome, were reviewed in the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (pp. 17-27), in which the draft plan for a European Free Trade Association was also discussed. The EFTA has since been established, by a convention which came into force on 3 May 1960; and the headquarters of its Council (of representatives of the member governments) and its secretariat have been established in Geneva.³² The first steps to bring the EFTA Convention into effective operation have been taken this year; and the effective establishment of the Common Market of the EEC has been carried forward several stages, which are briefly described below.

During the last twelve months, the relations between the EEC and the EFTA have been — and remain — a matter of continuing concern, not only among the member countries of each group but also within the wider international associations — particularly the OEEC and the GATT — to which all these countries also belong. The communiqué issued by the first meeting of the EFTA Council at the ministerial level (in Lisbon, 19-20 May 1960) stated that the ministers

"expressed their increasing concern at the distortion of the European economy which will take place if the Six and the Seven continue to drift apart.

"In these circumstances they warmly welcomed the approach of the Six in which the importance of maintaining and if possible increasing the traditional trade between the Six and the Seven is recognized. They still consider that a Europe-wide market, for which there has always been a wide measure of support, is the best solution." They added that such a solution "while preserving the integrity of the EEC and the EFTA, should provide for a partnership of the two in a common system of European trade consistent with the GATT and contributing to the development of liberal policies and the expansion of trade throughout the world."³³

The discussions on the future of the OEEC, which have been continuing during this period, have led to a recommendation that the organization's responsibilities in the international trade field should be continued, though inevitably in a modified form. It is proposed that the OEEC (or the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development as it is to be called) should continue to provide a forum in which members' trade policies and practices can be reviewed and to which, in particular, complaints of damage to a member's trade arising out of the policies or practices of another may be referred for discussion.³⁴

³² The operative clauses of the Convention do not differ significantly from the draft plan discussed in the *Bulletin* referred to above.

³³ *Board of Trade Journal*, 27 May 1960.

³⁴ *Board of Trade Journal*, 12 August 1960.

The more specific question of formal co-ordination of the policies or practices of the EEC and the EFTA, or of "association" of the two groups, is apparently not closed at the time of writing, but the decision likely to be reached is still unclear. Meanwhile, discussions of the possible adherence of additional countries to one or the other group continue. Finland is contemplating association with the EFTA, and negotiations are in progress on the possible terms of association of Greece and Turkey with the EEC. In the negotiations between Greece and the EEC, the questions of the magnitude of financial support to be given by the Community to the development of the Greek economy and of the level of the common tariff on tobacco have, apparently, been of particular importance and still remain to be resolved.³⁵ Greece desires a high common tariff on tobacco, but the Community is being pressed, by the United States in particular, to reduce its incidence.

Changes in Tariffs

A major feature of developments in the EEC during the last twelve months has been the decision to accelerate the effective establishment of the common market, at least in non-agricultural products.

The first 10 per cent reduction in import duties on intra-EEC trade was undertaken in January 1959. The original programme for the reduction of tariffs on intra-trade had provided for subsequent cuts of 10 per cent each (calculated on the 1 January 1957 level) in July 1960 and December 1961. In May 1960, however, it was decided to make a cut of 20 per cent — or 15 per cent for "non-liberalized" agricultural products — in July and (subject to confirmation by the EEC Council before 30 June 1961) a reduction of 20 per cent instead of 10 per cent in December 1961.³⁶ However, it was subsequently decided to postpone the additional 10 per cent cut in tariffs planned for 1 July 1960 until the end of the year.

Thus, the 30 per cent reduction of tariffs on intra-EEC trade originally planned to be achieved by 1 January 1962 will be fully in force by the beginning of 1961, except for some tariffs on agricultural products; and the reduction achieved by the beginning of 1962 is likely, in fact, to amount to 50 per cent.

The EFTA countries reduced tariffs on their intra-trade by 20 per cent in July 1960. At its Lisbon meeting the Council re-drafted paragraph 5 of article 3 of the Convention, the effect being, first, to give the Council the right to decide at any time that duties on intra-

trade should be reduced faster than originally foreseen and, secondly, to provide that the possibility of undertaking a more rapid reduction should be examined between 1 July 1960 and 31 December 1961. No specific decision has yet, however, been announced.

The EEC Council agreed that the 10 per cent reductions in duties on intra-member trade made in January 1959 might be extended to non-members of the EEC in accordance with the most-favoured-nation obligations (under GATT or under commercial treaties etc.) of the individual member countries, provided that this did not bring any duty on imports from a non-member country below the level agreed for the eventual common tariff of the Community. These tariff reductions were, in fact, so extended in full for industrial commodities and "to a very large extent" for agricultural commodities.³⁷ The decision of May 1960, which accelerated the reduction of tariffs on inter-member trade, also provided for the first formal steps to be taken, before 31 December 1960, towards the introduction of the common tariff (as laid down in article 23 of the Treaty), but for non-agricultural products alone. The calculation of the tariff changes required is, however, to be based on an approach towards a rate of duty equal to that originally foreseen for the common tariff *minus* 20 per cent.³⁸ But, once again, the reductions are to be put into effect only to the extent that the actual rate of duty is not reduced below that of the common tariff as originally established; and willingness to negotiate reductions in the rates of duty of the original common tariff by amounts up to 20 per cent forms the basis of the Community's participation in the GATT tariff conference now in progress.

The negotiation of common tariffs for goods on the "G" list was completed by June 1960 for all commodities except petroleum and petroleum products and agricultural commodities.³⁹ The arithmetic average of the common tariffs now established for such goods is 10 per cent, compared with an arithmetic average of the individual duties on these commodities of 11 per cent. However, the negotiated rates for

³⁷ *Troisième rapport général sur l'activité de la Communauté*, May 1960, Part V, p. 4.

³⁸ However, any member country has the right to request that, in calculating the step to be taken towards the introduction of the common tariff for any good on the "G" list, the original rate foreseen be taken as the basis for the calculation.

³⁹ List G is one of the seven lists given in annex I of the Treaty of Rome, and refers to tariff headings in respect of which duties under the common customs tariff are to be negotiated between the member states. Of the six other lists of products, list F refers to tariff headings in respect of which duties under the common customs tariff were fixed, generally at the level of an arithmetic average of national duties, at the time of the signing of the Rome Treaty; list A refers to tariff headings for which a special rate of duty has to be taken into account for France for the purpose of calculating the arithmetic average; lists B, C, D and E enumerate tariff headings in respect of which duties under the common customs tariffs may not exceed 3 per cent, 10 per cent, 15 per cent and 25 per cent respectively.

³⁵ Statement by the then acting President of the EEC Council, *Le Monde*, 22 July 1960.

³⁶ For the full text of the decision "concernant l'accélération du rythme de réalisation des objets du traité" see *Journal officiel des Communautés Européennes*, 12 September 1960, or *Bulletin of the EEC*, No. 4, 1960, pp. 19-23.

individual products are by no means invariably below, or equal to, the arithmetic averages of national rates.

The secretariat of the Community has calculated the average rates of the overall common tariff now established by the virtual completion of the "G list" negotiations. Weighted according to the value of imports into EEC member countries in 1958, the results are as follows (percentage rates):

All commodities	7.4
All commodities except foodstuffs	5.5
All commodities except raw materials	12.0
Raw materials	negligible
Semi-finished products	5.9
Machinery and equipment	13.6
Other manufactures	17.2

According to the secretariat of the Community, "The incidence of the common customs tariff appears to be considerably below that of the British tariff. This comparison is particularly favourable to the Community where industrial products are concerned: the weighted average of the common customs tariff duties is at least five points below that of the British tariff for equipment goods and two points below it for other industrial products".⁴⁰

Quantitative Restrictions on Intra-EEC Trade

Concurrently with the decision to accelerate the tariff changes provided for under the Treaty of Rome, it was also decided to suppress—in the shortest possible time, and in no case later than 31 December 1961—all quantitative restrictions on non-agricultural products applied to intra-EEC trade. This represents a considerable speeding-up of the original programme. That programme had provided, first, for any continuing import controls to be implemented by means of global quotas established for the EEC countries as a group and, in cases where quotas were already of significant size, for them to be enlarged by at least 20 per cent each year until they could be abolished. Secondly, in cases where restriction was so intense as to hold imports to negligible levels, quotas were to be established equivalent to at least 3 per cent of national output in 1959, and 4 per cent and 5 per cent in 1960 and 1961 respectively: thereafter they would be raised by 15 per cent a year.

In 1959 the average of increases in the already significant global quotas was in every country above 20 per cent; but the enlargement of negligible quotas by reference to the level of national output did not proceed so satisfactorily. The Commission of the EEC in some cases proposed increases in quotas which had been established at levels which it considered would actually reduce the previous level of trade, and

it also proposed some changes in the basis of calculation of increases required by the articles of the Treaty. However, the decision, just mentioned, to eliminate all quantitative restrictions by the end of 1961 will make such problems of no more than academic interest—at least so far as concerns trade in industrial products.

Some progress is also reported in reducing the degree of import restriction, and of discrimination among sources of supply, practised by such national agencies with a monopoly of imports of particular products as exist in the EEC countries. For example, steps have been taken by the Italian tobacco monopoly to lessen discrimination among different EEC sources of supply; and, in France, an authorized supplier of petroleum products to the domestic market is now permitted to import directly up to 50 per cent of his total authorized sales, whereas previously 90 per cent had to be acquired from the national refineries.

The Agricultural Policy of the EEC

As noted above, the latest round of reductions of tariffs on intra-EEC trade has not been applied in full to trade in agricultural products; and these products are excluded from the first step towards the adjustment of duties on external trade to the common tariff. Similarly, the decision to suppress all quantitative control of imports from member countries by the end of 1961 does not apply to agricultural products. For these products, a continuing gradual process of enlargement of quotas is still envisaged, up to the time—for any product—when a decision is reached to begin implementing a 'common agricultural policy' requiring different measures for that product.⁴¹

It has, in fact, so far proved particularly difficult to begin to implement the agricultural clauses of the Treaty; but some member countries have become increasingly reluctant even to make those tariff and quota changes for agricultural products already approved in the Treaty until the details of a common agricultural policy have been determined.⁴²

Proposals put forward by the Commission provide for the creation, after a transitional period of some six years, of a unified market without barriers to intra-member trade and with, for each commodity, a uniform level of price support throughout the Community and common controls on trade with third countries. The proposals are in general accordance with the kind of common agricultural policy foreseen in the Treaty; but the details of the arrangements proposed differ considerably from one group of products to another.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* pp. 20-22.

⁴² Western Germany has, in fact, not applied some of the quota changes called for last year for this reason.

⁴⁰ *Bulletin of the EEC*, No. 4, 1960, p. 34.

It is clear that the establishment of a common level of support prices for the whole area will either involve major problems of structural adjustment in some countries or — if they are so high as to avoid such problems — risk the establishment of a very high-cost agriculture in the area as a whole. Moreover, the details of the schemes are likely themselves to be important in their economic effects and may, in some instances, be difficult to reconcile with the institutions of every individual country.

The Economic and Social Committee of the EEC stressed the importance of co-ordinated policies toward social conditions, structural problems, market arrangements and external trade in the agricultural field. The Council has undertaken to devote a large part of its attention up to the end of 1960 to the problems of a common agricultural policy; but it seems unlikely that, for some time to come, progress in this field will be so rapid as in that of dismantling barriers to intra-member trade in industrial goods.

Programmes of Economic Integration in Latin America

The decisions, taken during recent months, to accelerate the establishment of the common market of the EEC have been matched, in Latin America, by further progress in various of the attempts being made to establish common markets or other regional integration schemes in that area.

The Treaty of Montevideo — to which Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay are parties — was signed in February 1960, and provides for the establishment of a free trade area of these countries (and any others that may wish to join) in not more than 12 years from that date. The abolition of tariffs and other restrictions on intra-member trade is apparently to apply at first only to trade in products now exchanged among these countries — in fact, mainly primary products — but provision is made for the extension of its terms “to an increasing number of products . . . not yet included in reciprocal trade”. The freeing of intra-member trade is to proceed by means of annual negotiations intended to bring about mutually satisfactory concessions, the effect of which should be to reduce the average tariff level (on the products covered by the treaty) by 8 per cent and to bring about any complementary relaxation or elimination of other restrictions on imports or payments which may be needed to ensure the effectiveness of the tariff cuts. A country is permitted great flexibility in choosing the products and rates of reduction of duty making up the average 8 per cent lowering of its tariff; but a schedule of common concessions is gradually to be established, to cover 25 per cent of intra-trade by the end of the first three years, 50 per cent by the end of the second three-year period,

75 per cent by the end of the third, and “substantially all the trade” after twelve years.

The Treaty does not aim to establish a customs union, but it does foresee some co-ordination of policies towards trade with, and capital imports from, non-member countries. It also provides for “progressively closer co-ordination . . . of industrialization policies”, for the negotiation of “mutual agreements on complementarity by industrial sectors” and for the co-ordination of member countries’ agricultural development and policies towards trade in agricultural products. During the twelve-year transition period, however, member countries are permitted to limit imports of agricultural products — even from each other — to the amounts needed to bridge the gap between domestic output and consumption. Special concessions, permitting some continued protection of domestic industries from competition from those in other countries of the potential free trade area, are made to less developed countries; and, of the original participants, Bolivia and Paraguay are recognized to belong to this category. Provisions are also made for financial and technical assistance to such countries.

The Treaty of Montevideo appears to envisage a rather faster progress towards a comprehensive free trade area than was considered feasible or desirable by the expert working group of ECLA which produced the original proposals for a Latin American Common Market.⁴³ These proposals had envisaged a two-stage approach, to either a free trade area or a customs union, in which reductions of barriers to intra-member trade would be concentrated for the first ten years on primary products, and to a lesser extent on capital equipment, leaving the elimination of restrictions on intra-trade in consumers’ manufactures to proceed more slowly. The main object of this approach was to remove obstacles to trade fastest in those sectors where there was greatest scope for expansion of output, so that the location of new production could be influenced and the advantages of a competitive market secured with least danger of serious dislocation of existing production and of unemployment. For similar reasons, a special regime for agriculture was proposed, under which the introduction of free intra-area trade would wait upon the improvement of techniques and achievement of more equal levels of economic efficiency. The extent to which the Treaty of Montevideo will, in fact, result in faster progress than envisaged by the working group will, it seems, depend mainly upon the speed with which its provisions are extended to cover products other than those at present traded among the signatory countries.

⁴³ *The Latin American Common Market*, UN Economic Commission for Latin America, Santiago, 1959.

In Central America, progress under the treaties setting up a Central American Common Market of five countries⁴⁴ was, at least temporarily, interrupted in February 1960 by the adherence of three of these countries — El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras — to a separate Treaty of Economic Association. The five-country integration programme had provided for the establishment of a customs union over ten years ending in 1968, the first step being the immediate abolition of restrictions on intra-member trade in 200 products (most of them not at present produced within or traded among the member countries) and the second⁴⁵ a 20 per cent cut in tariffs on intra-trade. It also included a scheme for jointly planned and agreed location (by country) of new plants in those sectors of production for which the economic

size of plant was so large as to require access to the combined market of the area, and for considerable joint support and protection of such enterprises for a transition period.

The new tripartite Treaty provides for the immediate establishment of a free trade area of the three countries, covering all intra-trade except that in 55 listed products, and for a customs union to be achieved in five years. It does not contain any provision for the agreed location of new major plants; but it provides for the creation of a Development and Assistance Fund to promote economic development—and particularly infra-structure investment—within the area.

In April 1960, five central American countries requested the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America to prepare a new draft reconciling the two treaties and providing for an accelerated programme of economic integration.

⁴⁴ Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

⁴⁵ Under a Protocol of 1 September 1959.

5. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

During 1959 and the first half of 1960, trade between eastern and western Europe continued to expand.⁴⁶ As Table 12 shows, exchanges grew in value by over 10 per cent between 1958 and 1959; and the data so far available for 1960 (presented in Table 13) indicate an even faster expansion early this year, particularly of exports from western Europe to the Soviet Union.

Western European imports from eastern European countries increased significantly more in volume than in value from 1958 to 1959. The decline in world market prices of many commodities—for example, coal, petroleum, timber and steel—which occurred in 1958, continued into the following year, and was reflected in the prices of such goods moving in east-west trade. The resumption of rapid economic growth in western European countries during 1959 had no immediate effect on raw-material prices. But towards the end of that year and during the early months of 1960, when destocking turned into restocking, the prices of some basic materials began to recover, and the overall price level of eastern European exports seems unlikely to decline further in 1960.

In contrast with the experience of the preceding year, there was no reduction in the overall price-level of western European exports to eastern European countries in 1959; and the result was a further deterioration of the terms of east-west trade of the 'eastern' countries. Judging from the (admittedly crude) calculations

behind Table 12, the improvements of the terms of trade of the eastern European countries in 1951-1952, and again in 1956-1957, have by now been reversed; and western Europe had slightly better terms of trade in these exchanges in 1959 than in 1950.

TABLE 12

The general level of trade between western and eastern European countries^a

	Imports into western Europe	Exports from western Europe
Current value (millions of dollars, import's c.i.f., export's f.o.b.)		
1950	801	643
1952	995	739
1957	1 823	1 531
1958	1 856	1 521
1959	2 062	1 710
Index numbers of unit values (1950 = 100)		
1950	100	100
1952	146	126
1957	140	131
1958	126	124
1959	118	124
Index numbers of volume (1950 = 100)		
1950	100	100
1952	85	91
1957	163	181
1958	184	191
1959	218	214

Sources: Calculated from trade statistics of western European countries and OEEC statistics. For further details, see "Notes to the statistics".

^a Eastern Europe includes the Soviet Union.

⁴⁶ The expressions 'eastern Europe' or 'eastern European countries' include the Soviet Union unless otherwise indicated. Trade between eastern and western Germany is excluded from all totals cited in the text and the tables, except where otherwise indicated.

TABLE 13

Trade of individual western European countries with the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries in the first half of 1959 and 1960

Millions of current dollars ; imports c.i.f., exports f.o.b.

Country	Imports from				Exports from			
	Soviet Union		Other eastern Europe		Soviet Union		Other eastern Europe	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Austria	15.3	15.9	44.4	53.4	15.0	18.0	42.6	53.7
Belgium-Luxembourg . . .	12.6	10.8	18.9	24.6	3.9	8.1	24.3	41.4
Denmark	11.4	14.1	20.4	23.7	4.5	10.2	16.8	17.1
Finland ^a	50.6	71.0	18.3	22.8	35.8	42.7	13.5	16.2
France	57.3	43.2	30.0	30.0	35.7	62.1	35.4	50.4
Western Germany ^b	46.5	58.8	101.1	112.2	21.3	76.8	100.8	112.8
Greece ^a	3.9	11.2	10.8	13.3	2.5	7.7	9.9	11.3
Iceland	7.1	8.8	6.6	7.9	6.8	13.0	5.4	5.5
Ireland	0.3	0.9	2.4	3.6	—	—	—	0.3
Italy	33.6	61.2	38.4	70.8	17.7	43.8	30.9	45.9
Netherlands	30.9	19.2	21.0	30.6	6.9	3.6	22.5	23.1
Norway ^a	6.2	7.3	11.3	10.3	6.6	8.2	8.8	11.3
Portugal	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	2.1	2.4
Spain ^c	1.2	0.3	3.9	3.6	0.6	0.3	3.3	4.5
Sweden ^a	20.9	23.6	18.9	23.1	13.8	13.4	22.1	25.1
Switzerland	2.4	2.7	18.3	17.1	1.7	3.6	20.4	25.5
Turkey	3.6	3.3	15.3	18.3	2.4	1.5	27.3	20.7
United Kingdom ^d	57.0	68.7	71.4	91.2	33.1	59.2	42.5	56.4
Yugoslavia	35.4	30.9	47.4	83.4	19.2	13.8	38.4	54.0
Total of countries listed (value index)	100	114	100	129	100	170	100	111

Sources : OEEC Statistical Bulletins — Foreign Trade, Series A; national trade statistics of western European countries.
^a January-May.

^b Excluding trade with eastern Germany.

^c January-March.

^d General imports, exports excluding re-exports.

The volume of eastern European exports to western European countries increased between 1958 and 1959 by almost 20 per cent, following a 10 per cent growth in the previous year; and the volume of western European exports to eastern Europe rose by just over 10 per cent from 1958 to 1959. The high degree of bilateral balancing of payments between eastern and western European countries makes it practically inevitable that any worsening of the eastern European terms of east-west trade should be accompanied by a faster growth (or a smaller decline) of the volume of eastern European exports to western Europe than of trade in the opposite direction. This disproportionate development in the last two years, combined with the changes in the volume of the total trade flows of the two areas, has brought about quite marked relative changes in the shares of east-west trade in the total imports and exports of the two areas.

In 1958 the volume of total western European imports did not rise above the level of the previous year and there was only a moderate rise in the volume of total exports; the volume of intra-western European trade declined, and the share of east-west trade in both

total exports and total imports rose. In 1959, the volumes both of total exports and of total imports of western European countries rose by more than 10 per cent; there was a particularly strong expansion of intra-western European trade, and the share of east-west trade rose only in total imports while its share of total exports was unchanged.

In eastern Europe, the volume of total imports and of exports rose by about 10 per cent from 1957 to 1958, so that the share of east-west trade in total exports remained virtually unchanged, and its share in total imports fell slightly. In 1959 the volume of total trade turnover in eastern Europe rose by more than 20 per cent; intra-eastern European trade — like intra-western European trade — increased particularly fast, and the share of east-west trade in both imports and exports declined, though the change in the export share was less than in that of imports.

Thus, in purely statistical terms, the relative importance of east-west trade increased in western Europe in 1958 and was reduced — particularly in the area's export trade — in 1959: in eastern Europe, the

relative importance of east-west trade changed little from 1957 to 1958, and declined in 1959.

(a) The geographical pattern of east-west European trade

East-West Trade of Eastern European Countries

The Soviet Union alone accounted for three-fifths of the total increase in eastern Europe's exports to western European countries between 1958 and 1959, thereby raising its share in this trade flow from 42 per cent in 1958 to 46 per cent in 1959. The background to the rapid expansion of Soviet exports to western Europe — by over 30 per cent in volume, thus keeping pace with the increase in the volume of total Soviet exports — is the great choice of export commodities at that country's disposal; and this choice also implies certain possibilities of countering adverse price trends on western markets by shifting exports towards commodities for which price trends are favourable. In 1959 a certain shift in fact occurred, and exports of wheat, fodder and anthracite, for which prices remained relatively stable, increased particularly fast. But there was also a rapid growth of exports of such commodities as crude petroleum, timber, pig iron, raw cotton and flax, for which export prices fell considerably; and the Soviet Union in fact appears to have suffered a much greater loss on its terms of trade with western Europe in 1959 than did the other eastern European countries. Large-scale deliveries of industrial plant ordered by the Soviet Union in western Europe started in 1959 and accelerated in 1960, contributing largely to the very rapid growth of total Soviet imports from that area; and whereas the Soviet Union accounted for less than one-half of the increase in total eastern European imports from western Europe between 1958 and 1959 (which nevertheless raised its share in the total trade), it has accounted for two-thirds of the total increase so far recorded in 1960.

The loss to the Soviet economy implicit in worsening terms of its east-west trade⁴⁷ is clearly of minor significance in comparison with the benefits derived from expanding imports of industrial plant from western Europe. By means of such imports the Soviet Union saves both time and scarce resources, and it is hardly surprising that — even in the face of relatively unfavourable price changes — the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries should continue to increase imports of techniques in fields where the western European countries are more advanced.

The Soviet Union has effectively three ways of paying for its imports of industrial equipment: by exporting to western Europe, and particularly to the countries

delivering the equipment; by selling gold; and by acquiring credits from western European countries. So far the Soviet Union has received no long-term credits, but has received some medium-term commercial credits such as are a normal adjunct to trade between western countries; and in many of these countries export credit guarantee facilities are available for exports to eastern Europe. Short- or medium-term credits of course represent no permanent solution to a balance-of-payments problem, providing only a respite of perhaps up to five years. A more lasting contribution is made by Soviet gold sales, which, according to western sources, have averaged about \$200 million over the past five years, reaching a maximum of \$270 million in 1959. It is doubtful how far exports of gold — as an alternative to increased commodity exports — remain a profitable undertaking for the Soviet economy, except when gold is highly priced in relation to commodities. In 1959 the relative price of gold rose, but even in that year commodity exports to western Europe increased faster than gold sales. So far, these commodity exports have consisted overwhelmingly of foodstuffs and crude materials. Manufactures have played a modest role, contributing 5½ per cent of all exports to western Europe in 1959; and there are no indications that the composition of trade is likely to change strikingly in the near future.

Although the Soviet Union contributed the largest share of the total increase in east-west European trade of the eastern European countries between 1958 and 1959, and particularly of the rise in exports, the percentage increase in Bulgaria's imports from western Europe was immensely more spectacular, and the rise was even comparable in absolute value with the growth of Soviet imports. As a result, Bulgaria developed a deficit in its trade with western Europe of \$60 million⁴⁸ after having a small export surplus in 1958. The background to this development was a loan in transferable currencies extended to Bulgaria by the Soviet Union. This loan was put to good use by Bulgaria for the purchase of metals, machinery and chemicals in western European countries — mainly western Germany and Italy, though imports from all western European countries rose. The small increase in Bulgarian exports to western Europe, on the other hand, was almost entirely accounted for by deliveries of livestock to western Germany, Austria and Italy.

Hungary, having achieved a small export surplus in its trade with western Europe in 1958, is another country which raised its imports from that area particularly fast in 1959, notably from western Germany, Italy and Austria. The import expansion was concentrated on basic materials and machinery, and the increase in Hungarian exports was con-

⁴⁷ It can be inferred from Soviet trade statistics that the terms of Soviet trade with other eastern European countries improved both in 1958 and in 1959.

⁴⁸ Based on western European trade statistics.

tributed mainly by livestock, oil-seeds, certain basic chemicals, and pig iron, while exports of machinery and other manufactures tended to fall.

Poland suffered heavily from the depressed level of western European demand for coal in 1959. The quantity exported to those markets fell by 8 per cent, and the price by 10 per cent, following a reduction of average prices by one-third between 1957 and 1958. Whereas the share of total Soviet exports of coal and coke going to western Europe increased between 1958 and 1959, there was a slight decline (from 52 per cent to 49 per cent) in western Europe's share in Polish exports, and a corresponding diversion of shipments towards eastern European markets where prices were better maintained. The decline in the value of Polish coal exports to western markets was more than offset by higher exports of certain foodstuffs, for which prices developed more favourably, and also of some basic materials, including steel. There was no change in the value of Polish imports from western Europe between 1958 and 1959.

Rumania was the only eastern European country to suffer an absolute fall (by 13 per cent) in the value of its exports to western Europe between 1958 and 1959. This was almost entirely a reflection of the poor 1958 harvest, which reduced the exportable surplus of maize practically to nil. Exports of steel to western markets, which had emerged suddenly in 1958, were reduced again in 1959, as greater quantities were exported to the Soviet Union; but exports of petroleum products to the west increased both in quantity and in value. The value of Rumanian imports from western Europe did not change, but there was a shift from steel to machinery within the total.

Albanian trade with western Europe remained a small proportion of its own, and an infinitesimal proportion of its partners' trade. It continued in 1959 to run an adverse balance with its chief partner, Italy, but by raising its exports and slimming its imports thence, it reduced this from \$1.2 million in 1958 to \$0.85 million in 1959. It exported more raw cotton and imported less of all its main purchases, except for equipment and pesticides for agriculture, and plastics and paper.

Only two eastern European countries — Czechoslovakia and eastern Germany — have export structures in trade with western Europe resembling that of a highly industrialized country. It has been suggested in previous issues of the *Bulletin* that this may be one reason why the east-west trade of these two countries has developed less fast than that of others in eastern Europe, but, on the other hand, they also suffered less from the recent decline in raw-material prices.

The value of Czechoslovak exports to western Europe increased by about 8 per cent in 1959; and higher deliveries of motor-cars, textiles, certain

chemicals, meat and dairy products accounted for most of this expansion. Czechoslovak imports increased only little, copper and machinery accounting for most of the rise.

More than one-half of eastern Germany's trade with western Europe is with western Germany, and thus is not here recorded as international trade. Eastern Germany's imports from western Germany increased by one-third between 1958 and 1959, whereas there was hardly any change in the opposite flow; and trade with the rest of western Europe displayed reverse tendencies — an increase in eastern German exports and a decline in imports. Changes in the country and commodity composition of this trade were small, partly due to the fact that eastern German trade with western European countries is still conducted — in the general absence of diplomatic relations, trade treaties, etc. — within a rigidly bilateral framework approximating a barter system.

East-West Trade of Western European Countries

Since eastern Europe accounts for a very small proportion of the total trade of most western European countries (see Table 14), it is not to be expected that there should be any close correlation between variations in the latter countries' overall trade and fluctuations in their trade with eastern Europe. Between 1958 and 1959, the countries members of the European Economic Community (EEC) increased their total imports less and their total exports more than the countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). But in trade with eastern Europe these tendencies were reversed, the EFTA countries increasing their exports appreciably more, and their imports rather less, than did the EEC group. The first stages of implementation of the EEC common market were probably a factor in that development, inducing exporters within EFTA, and particularly those in the United Kingdom, to make special efforts to increase trade with other markets including eastern Europe.

The east-west trade of the western European countries not adhering to either the EEC or EFTA — a group which includes all the western European countries, except Austria, in which east-west trade is a large share of the total — had expanded fast in earlier years, but levelled off in 1959; and a decline was avoided only because Spain started regular trade with eastern Europe in that year.

If both imports and exports are considered, Italy expanded trade with eastern Europe most between 1958 and 1959; and growing purchases of Soviet crude oil, pig iron and cotton, Hungarian livestock, and Polish meat and dairy products contributed most of the rise in imports. Italy's import surplus in trade with the Soviet Union rose considerably from 1958

TABLE 14

Share of east-west European trade in total imports and exports of European countries ^a

Percentages based on current values

	Imports			Exports		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
<i>Eastern Europe</i>						
Poland	29	30	25	33	32	31
Hungary	25	26	25 *	30	27	27 *
Eastern Germany ^b	22	24	21	20	20	19
Czechoslovakia	12	14	11	10	10	10
Rumania	20	21	18	22	18	18
Soviet Union	17 *	17	16	20 *	19	16
Bulgaria	18	15	15	18	17	16
Average ^c	13 *	11 *	19 *	10 *	13 *	10 *
<i>EEC countries</i>						
Western Germany ^b	19	18	17	19	18	17
Italy	5.8	6.4	6.8	5.0	5.2	5.3
France	3.3	3.8	3.9	2.8	3.1	3.2
Netherlands	3.0	3.2	4.6	3.9	3.5	4.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.1	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.8	2.8
Average ^c	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.6
<i>EFTA countries</i>						
Austria ^d	10.2	10.8	11.3	13.8	12.4	13.3
Sweden	3.3	3.4	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.5
Denmark	3.6	4.3	4.5	2.9	3.4	4.0
Norway	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.9	5.0	4.7
Switzerland	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.4
United Kingdom ^e	2.7	2.7	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.8
Portugal	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.7	2.1
Average	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.3
<i>Rest of western Europe</i>						
Iceland	33.3	32.0	30.6	33.7	34.9	33.6
Yugoslavia	21.6	28.4	24.7	26.5	28.0	30.9
Finland	30.3	25.1	24.3	28.2	23.8	21.6
Greece	5.8	7.0	7.4	11.0	16.3	16.5
Turkey	16.8	18.2	9.6	18.4	23.6	11.5
Spain	—	2.0	2.4	0.2	2.0	4.0
Ireland ^e	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2
Average	13.8	13.9	12.7	16.7	16.8	15.9
Average for all western Europe ^c	3.7	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.8

Sources: *Direction of International Trade*, United Nations, New York; national trade statistics.^a Countries listed within each sub-group in descending order according to the share of east-west European trade in their combined imports and exports in 1959.^b Including east-west German trade.^c Excluding east-west German trade.^d Excluding exports for war reparation to the Soviet Union.^e Excluding re-exports.

to 1959, partly because Italy did not participate at all in the increase of western European machinery exports to that country. The rise in Italian exports to the Soviet Union was concentrated on steel and petro-

chemicals (including synthetic rubber). Since prospects for a further increase in Italian imports of crude petroleum and of certain industrial materials are favourable, efforts are currently being made to expand exports of machinery and equipment to the Soviet Union.

Western German trade with most eastern European countries has, in general, resulted in export surpluses in the past; but there has for long been a west German import surplus in trade with the Soviet Union. However, a long-term agreement signed in April 1958 aimed at balanced trade between the two countries. In 1959 the value of trade was, in fact, far below that foreseen in the agreement; and deliveries of industrial equipment began to rise towards the expected level only in the later months of the year,⁴⁹ continuing to grow rapidly in the first half of 1960. Exceptional Soviet import requirements of steel tubes have recently further boosted western German exports; and the rapid expansion of Soviet petroleum exports offers favourable prospects for a further increase in Soviet-western German trade.

Western Germany was the largest west European exporter to every eastern European market in 1959, with the exception of the Soviet Union, where Finland held the leading place. It was also the largest western European importer from every country of the area except Poland, for which the United Kingdom offered the largest market, and the Soviet Union from which both the United Kingdom and Finland imported more than western Germany. The strong competitive position of western Germany in eastern European markets was manifested in 1959, when Bulgaria took one-fourth of its additional imports — financed by the Soviet loan in convertible currency — from that country. On the other hand, western German exports suffered particularly from the drastic curtailment of Polish and Rumanian steel imports from western Europe in 1959, and from the levelling off of Czechoslovak imports of steel.

Trade between Finland and eastern Europe is still affected by the discontinuation of the triangular trade and payments agreements in 1957, and by the liberalization of Finnish imports in 1958. However, a certain revival in imports of motor-cars and other engineering products from Czechoslovakia and eastern Germany occurred in 1959; but the tendency towards an increasing concentration of Finland's east-west trade on the Soviet Union continued. A reduction in Finnish exports of forestry products to that country was more than offset by an increase in deliveries of machinery and ships. The expansion of mutual trade between the two countries has so far been limited by the rate of

⁴⁹ In the full year 1959, however, exports of machinery to the Soviet Union were actually \$5 million less than the \$40 million recorded in 1958.

growth of Finnish import requirements of foodstuffs and crude materials. Since the Soviet Union already supplies the major share of Finnish imports of these commodities, and the increase in total import requirements is relatively slow, a diversification of Soviet exports is a necessary condition for a further rapid growth of mutual trade. To facilitate a broadening of trade, the Soviet Union has offered Finland a long-term credit for delivery of industrial equipment; and the first delivery on credit will be for a steelworks.

As was mentioned above, exporters in the United Kingdom are now attaching more importance to eastern European markets, particularly the Soviet Union; and there was a steep increase in British exports of industrial equipment to that country in 1959, accelerating in 1960. Exports of copper to eastern European markets had accounted for one-third of the total trade in 1958 and for over one-half of exports to the Soviet Union; but these shipments were reduced in 1959 as eastern European countries increased imports from overseas. British imports from eastern Europe increased less fast than exports, implying a reduction in the import surplus, a development that has been more pronounced in 1960.

The United Kingdom allows entry free of quantitative control to most of the commodities normally imported from eastern Europe; but exceptions are certain manufactures and foodstuffs. For the former group the United Kingdom maintains — and negotiates — import quotas intended less to protect the British domestic market than to safeguard the interests of British exporters of commodities with low priority in eastern European import plans. The United Kingdom has also accepted obligations towards some Commonwealth countries and Denmark to protect their markets for certain foodstuffs, particularly bacon and butter. Poland, nevertheless, succeeded in increasing exports of these products to the United Kingdom in 1959; but no further increase of any significance is expected in 1960.

Denmark and Sweden increased their trade with eastern Europe considerably in 1959. Danish exports of meat, butter and hides to Czechoslovakia and eastern Germany rose, though food exports to the Soviet Union fell; and Danish imports of fodder from the Soviet Union increased rapidly. Danish exports of machinery to Poland were halved in 1959, while there was an increase in such exports to the Soviet Union; and Denmark delivered \$9 million worth of ships to Poland and the Soviet Union. The level of trade with Poland depends mainly upon Danish imports of coal; and these are expected to increase in 1960.

Swedish exports of meat and hides to eastern European countries rose in 1959; and there was also some increase in exports of steel and machinery, mainly to the Soviet Union. The rise in Swedish imports was

concentrated on grain and petroleum products from the Soviet Union, and crude steel from Poland.

By contrast, Norway's eastern European trade did not rise from 1958 to 1959. Exports from Norway are concentrated on fish and marine fats, products for which eastern European import needs are tending to fall. Furthermore, Norway does not import much petroleum or coal from eastern Europe, where transport costs probably act as a deterrent. The trade with eastern Europe of the other predominantly fish-exporting country — Iceland — also remained unchanged in value in 1959.

The four Nordic countries have become progressively less important trade partners for eastern Europe during the last decade, accounting for over 20 per cent of total east-west trade in 1950 but for only 12 per cent in 1959. The completion of the Soviet oil pipeline to the Baltic may, however, signalize new prospects for the growth of trade, at least in Sweden.

The Benelux countries increased imports of food and crude materials from eastern Europe rapidly in 1959. Dutch exports to the Soviet Union rose slightly, mainly as a consequence of larger sales of synthetic fibres and plastics; and a sharp fall in Belgian exports was concentrated on steel, copper and ships. Trade between the Benelux countries and the rest of eastern Europe rose only slightly, except in the exceptional case of exports to Bulgaria. New trade possibilities are now promised by the recent plan to assemble Soviet motor-cars in Belgium.

Trade between France and the Soviet Union continued to expand in 1959, French deliveries of engineering goods and non-ferrous metals increasing as the value of steel exports fell. The increase in French imports was largely due to higher imports of wheat. In 1960, French deliveries, particularly of machinery, have so far expanded rapidly but imports have been lower than last year.

Austria and Yugoslavia maintain a high level of trade with eastern European countries. Austria, in addition to commercial exports, has in recent years delivered basic materials and engineering goods on reparation account to the Soviet Union; but such deliveries are scheduled to end in 1960/61. Regular exports to the Soviet Union are then likely to increase, as happened in Finland under similar circumstances, unless more favourable terms of trade can be secured in other markets. Already in 1959 the expansion of Austrian trade with eastern Europe was concentrated on the Soviet Union, and on neighbouring Hungary.

Yugoslavia's imports from eastern Europe fell by 13 per cent from 1958 to 1959, following a reduction in deliveries on credit terms from the Soviet Union and Poland. Repayment of past credits started, and there was a substantial increase in Yugoslav exports, particularly to these two countries.

TABLE 15

Imports into western Europe from eastern Europe ^a in 1958 and 1959 by commodity groups

Millions of current dollars, c.i.f.

Country of origin and commodity group	EEC countries		EFTA countries				Finland		Rest of western Europe		Total western Europe	
			United Kingdom		Others							
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Soviet Union												
Food, beverages and tobacco	17	63	11	19	36	50	39	40	7	13	111	185
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	245	300	153	155	59	81	83	93	63	65	603	695
of which: Fuels	93	129	2	3	32	51	54	52	40	39	220	274
Base metals	39	44	31	17	6	8	13	22	10	8	99	99
Wood and pulp	58	57	78	86	2	3	—	1	7	8	146	155
Manufactures	11	15	1	1	6	7	6	12	23	17	48	52
of which: Engineering goods	1	1	—	—	5	6	5	8	18	14	28	29
Total (including unspecified)	274	379	167	177	101	139	129	147	95	96	765	938
Poland												
Food, beverages and tobacco	45	59	54	67	12	16	3	2	9	4	123	148
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	66	56	13	17	56	55	20	21	20	15	176	164
of which: Fuels	41	29	—	—	49	41	19	20	5	6	115	96
Base metals	10	11	2	3	5	10	1	1	9	6	27	31
Wood and pulp	8	9	11	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	20	22
Manufactures	10	15	5	6	7	9	1	2	25	14	47	46
of which: Engineering goods	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	17	7	19	10
Total (including unspecified)	123	133	73	91	75	81	24	25	54	35	350	365
Czechoslovakia												
Food, beverages and tobacco	17	21	3	4	15	17	1	1	4	3	41	46
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	50	52	8	12	19	18	2	2	7	8	86	92
of which: Fuels	9	9	—	—	10	11	—	—	—	1	19	21
Base metals	10	10	—	1	4	4	2	1	3	4	20	20
Wood and pulp	18	16	6	8	2	2	—	—	2	—	28	26
Manufactures	34	36	6	7	24	28	5	8	42	38	111	117
of which: Engineering goods	13	16	2	2	9	11	3	6	29	24	56	59
Total (including unspecified)	104	112	19	25	60	65	9	12	55	51	247	265
Eastern Germany												
Food, beverages and tobacco	1	2	—	3	2	5	3	2	6	6	12	18
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	8	12	6	8	23	22	1	2	11	7	49	51
of which: Fuels	1	1	1	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	12	9
Base metals	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	5
Wood and pulp	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Manufactures	20	23	3	2	27	27	8	10	35	34	93	96
of which: Engineering goods	9	10	2	2	12	11	4	5	27	25	54	53
Total (including unspecified)	32	42	10	13	56	58	13	14	54	49	165	176
Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania												
Food, drink and tobacco	72	75	10	7	24	26	2	3	9	5	117	116
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	60	69	5	7	17	22	6	1	16	14	105	113
of which: Fuels	23	26	—	1	9	10	5	1	6	6	42	44
Base metals	5	7	1	—	3	1	1	—	2	4	12	12
Wood and pulp	13	15	3	4	1	—	—	—	4	4	26	23
Manufactures	9	10	2	6	11	10	1	1	39	32	61	59
of which: Engineering goods	2	4	—	—	2	3	—	—	30	26	34	33
Total (including unspecified)	143	158	18	20	54	59	8	5	66	55	290	297
Total eastern Europe ^a												
Food, drink and tobacco	152	220	79	100	90	114	48	48	35	31	404	513
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	428	489	186	200	174	198	113	119	116	109	1 019	1 115
of which: Fuels	167	194	3	4	110	121	79	73	51	52	409	444
Base metals	65	75	35	21	19	25	16	24	25	22	160	167
Wood and pulp	103	98	99	110	6	6	—	1	13	12	220	227
Manufactures	83	99	18	22	75	81	21	33	164	135	361	370
of which: Engineering goods	25	32	4	5	28	32	12	19	122	96	191	184
Total (including unspecified)	676	824	286	326	347	402	183	203	324	286	1 816	2 041

Sources: Appendix Table B. For details, see "Notes to the statistics".

^a Includes the Soviet Union.

(b) The commodity pattern of east-west European trade

In general, east-west European trade is more important for the eastern European countries, where it accounts for almost 20 per cent of the total trade of the group, than for the western European countries, where it constitutes 4 per cent of total turnover. Naturally, the proportions vary from country to country, though in all the major trading countries they are small (see Table 14).

For this and other reasons it might be expected that economic changes in the eastern European countries would tend to have a greater impact on the commodity composition of trade than would economic developments in western Europe. Since foreign trade in eastern Europe is centrally planned and conducted through state monopolies, imports from western Europe reflect the priority given to basic materials and engineering goods in domestic plans; and the small quantities of consumers' goods imported are to a large extent simply the result of bargains struck in the process of negotiation of quotas under bilateral agreements. Changes in the commodity pattern of imports from western Europe thus usually originate either in changes in long-term planning priorities, or in the need to relieve temporary scarcities of some foodstuffs or basic materials. But developments inside western Europe also have some effect on the pattern of eastern European imports; the gradual relaxation of strategic controls was certainly a prerequisite for the growing share of industrial equipment and base metals in such trade; a weakened demand inside western Europe has sometimes resulted in a shift of exports towards eastern European markets; and, more recently, the split of western Europe into two separate trading blocs has induced exporters to explore markets outside either bloc with increased vigour. However, such factors — other than the relaxation of strategic controls — have not had much impact on the commodity composition of imports into eastern Europe, which remains firmly under the control of the eastern European planners.

The commodity composition of eastern European exports to western Europe might be expected to reflect to a rather greater extent market conditions in the importing countries. However, the fact that eastern European exports of a number of foodstuffs and manufactured goods are subject to quota controls in many western markets tends to insulate this sector of the trade to some extent from the impact of normal market fluctuations, though some other eastern European exports — such as coal — are, of course, as vulnerable as supplies from any other area, or even more so. Supply conditions in eastern European countries have probably at least as important an impact on the commodity pattern of a wide sector of their exports as have western market conditions. This

is clearly true of some part of the trade in foodstuffs; and, among manufactures, the range of exports tends to be limited by inability to offer goods conforming to specialized western market requirements and by competing demands within eastern Europe—for example for the most advanced types of industrial equipment, such as might find a ready market in western Europe.

Such changes as in fact occurred from 1958 to 1959 in the commodity composition of eastern Europe's imports from western European countries reflect the continuing emphasis on imports of basic materials and industrial equipment. The share of steel grew further, while the share of copper declined solely because larger quantities were taken directly from overseas producers. Imports of industrial equipment and ships increased fast; and the efforts being made in eastern Europe to raise rapidly supplies of consumers' goods were reflected mainly in larger imports of materials for such production — notably hides, wool tops and basic chemicals. Imports of meat into eastern European countries also increased rapidly, but those of fruit and tobacco declined; imports of manufactured consumers' goods declined further, and accounted for 7 per cent of the total trade in 1959 against 9 per cent in 1958. Thus, eastern European imports from western Europe remain concentrated on materials and equipment and include only relatively small purchases of semi-luxury foods and manufactured consumers' goods.

The expansion of eastern European exports to western Europe in 1959 was largely accounted for by higher deliveries of food or crude materials; and the value of exports of manufactures hardly changed, although, within that group, deliveries of chemicals increased. There is little reason to believe that the situation will change materially in the near future, the more so as the formation of preferential trading areas in western Europe is likely to worsen the export prospects of eastern European manufactures.

The commodity and area composition of east-west European trade in 1958 and 1959 is summarized in Tables 15 and 16. In the following paragraphs, a more detailed account is given of developments in east-west European trade in the most important commodity groups.

Foodstuffs

The balance of east-west European trade in foodstuffs is gradually reverting to the traditional pre-war pattern of considerable western European import surpluses. In the early fifties, the slow growth of agricultural output and gradually rising consumption standards in eastern Europe resulted in a decline in exports to western markets up to 1954-1955 while imports from those areas increased. In 1954 and 1955

TABLE 16

Exports from western Europe to eastern Europe^a in 1958 and 1959 by commodity groups

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Country of destination and commodity group	EEC countries		EFTA countries				Finland		Rest of western Europe		Total western Europe	
			United Kingdom		Others							
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Soviet Union												
Food, beverages and tobacco	5	2	2	1	13	5	4	5	37	29	63	42
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	97	124	40	27	22	39	30	20	15	25	204	235
of which: Base metals	86	112	40	26	6	22	—	—	6	14	138	174
Manufactures	98	106	22	48	43	65	100	115	22	19	285	353
of which: Engineering goods	75	83	17	35	36	57	68	89	13	14	209	278
Total (including unspecified)	207	245	66	77	80	110	134	140	75	75	562	647
Poland												
Food, beverages and tobacco	1	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	16	16	18	25
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	59	39	7	13	27	22	16	12	10	11	108	97
of which: Base metals	48	29	2	9	10	2	2	2	2	2	64	44
Manufactures	76	86	19	27	53	42	4	6	10	18	162	179
of which: Engineering goods	51	62	15	21	42	36	—	—	3	15	111	134
Total (including unspecified)	141	130	31	46	83	73	20	18	35	46	311	313
Czechoslovakia												
Food, beverages and tobacco	4	3	—	—	5	10	—	—	30	25	39	38
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	56	51	3	7	22	23	7	4	10	11	99	96
of which: Base metals	41	37	—	3	10	11	—	—	2	3	54	54
Manufactures	47	49	8	9	23	26	1	2	4	7	83	93
of which: Engineering goods	26	30	5	5	14	14	1	2	2	4	48	55
Total (including unspecified)	110	108	12	17	53	60	9	6	44	43	228	234
Eastern Germany												
Food, beverages and tobacco	7	7	1	—	18	24	2	—	36	23	63	54
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	13	15	2	4	25	25	8	7	12	13	60	63
of which: Base metals	5	8	2	4	14	12	—	—	6	7	26	31
Manufactures	13	10	4	6	15	18	3	4	4	5	39	44
of which: Engineering goods	7	4	2	3	8	8	—	—	3	4	18	19
Total (including unspecified)	34	34	6	10	59	68	14	11	52	41	165	164
Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania												
Food, beverages and tobacco	4	8	—	—	1	2	—	—	10	13	16	23
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	61	79	5	10	23	28	5	4	17	19	112	138
of which: Base metals	31	48	2	5	8	11	—	—	2	1	43	65
Manufactures	62	99	5	9	23	44	2	2	5	4	98	160
of which: Engineering goods	28	51	2	4	14	25	—	1	1	3	45	84
Total (including unspecified)	132	195	12	21	49	76	7	6	34	38	233	336
Total eastern Europe^a												
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	21	3	1	38	49	6	5	129	106	197	182
Crude materials and semi-finished products . . .	286	316	57	61	109	137	66	47	65	79	583	640
of which: Base metals	211	234	46	47	48	58	2	2	17	27	325	368
Manufactures	295	342	57	99	158	195	111	129	45	53	666	818
of which: Engineering goods	187	230	41	68	113	140	69	92	22	40	432	570
Total (including unspecified)	624	712	127	171	323	387	184	181	240	243	1 499	1 694

Source: Appendix Table C. For details, see "Notes to the statistics".

^a Includes the Soviet Union.

there was in fact a western export surplus in east-west European trade in food. With the further growth of output of eastern European agriculture, food imports from western European countries have since been falling, and again declined in 1959. That decline

was, however, concentrated on fruit, vegetables and tobacco, and seems to have represented a deliberate move, on the part of the Soviet Union and eastern Germany, to favour eastern European sources, such as Bulgaria and Hungary, at the expense of western

TABLE 17

Share of eastern Europe ^a in total exports of selected commodities from three groups of western European countries in 1958 and 1959

Percentages based on values

Commodity	EEC countries		EFTA countries		Rest of western Europe		Total western Europe	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Food, beverages and tobacco	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.8	16.5	13.8	4.0	3.5
Meat and livestock	0.2	0.3	1.0	3.8	2.5	5.0	1.1	3.0
Fish	2.1	1.7	9.7	8.7	37.8	34.7	13.1	11.7
Fruit and vegetables	2.1	1.2	2.1	3.9	21.2	14.0	5.4	3.6
Tobacco	0.4	—	—	—	28.6	22.5	17.8	7.5
Crude materials and semi-finished products	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.8	16.4	15.6	4.9	5.0
Wood and wood-pulp	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.3	17.0	11.1	5.6	4.4
Synthetic fibres	23.6	20.4	20.3	16.3	64.6	70.9	24.6	21.0
Iron and steel	7.1	7.3	5.9	7.5	32.9	35.7	7.0	7.6
Copper	11.5	7.6	20.1	13.9	14.0	42.9	15.4	10.9
Manufactures	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.9	33.9	30.3	3.0	3.4
Yarn and fabrics	3.0	3.5	2.1	1.7	34.5	15.9	2.9	2.8
Chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.8	32.6	26.3	3.7	3.9
Machinery	3.6	4.1	3.6	4.5	65.2	52.7	4.0	4.9
Road motor vehicles	0.6	0.5	3.7	2.5	10.3	8.8	0.5	0.4
Ships and boats	1.4	0	0.2	5.6	56.3	67.7	6.3	8.4
All commodities (including unspecified)	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4	19.8	18.5	3.7	3.8

Sources: Appendix Table C; and national trade statistics.

^a Including the Soviet Union.

European suppliers, mainly Greece and Turkey. The only important product exports of which from western Europe rose in 1959 was meat, and this rise benefited suppliers such as Denmark, Sweden and Yugoslavia. As can be seen from the figures in Table 17, the share of eastern Europe in total western European exports of food, beverages and tobacco fell from 1958 to 1959; and this decline affected mainly countries other than the members of the EEC and EFTA.

Eastern European food exports to western Europe have increased substantially from the low point reached in 1954/55; and in 1959 there was an expansion of fully 20 per cent in value. The share of eastern Europe in total western European imports of wheat more than doubled; and the share of the western European import market for meat also rose (see Table 18). As has been indicated above, the Soviet Union benefited most from the rise in total western European imports of food and feedingstuffs from eastern sources: the bumper wheat crop of 1958 permitted a large increase in exports in the following year, and shipments of oil cake also increased. In contrast, Rumanian maize exports practically ceased. Bulgarian and Hungarian exports of livestock, as well as Polish exports of bacon and butter, rose in 1959. Poland succeeded in raising exports of fruit

and vegetables also; but other food exports from eastern Europe changed little.

Crude Materials and Semi-finished Articles

Petroleum has in recent years come to occupy the foremost position in the Soviet drive to increase exports to western countries. On the one hand, Soviet oil resources are now more important than was believed some years ago; the expansion in crude petroleum output has been rapid, from 38 million tons in 1950 to 130 million tons in 1959, and an output of 230-240 million tons is planned for 1965. On the other hand, the expansion of refining capacity is lagging behind the growth of crude output. Any sizable increase in exports thus has to be concentrated on crude, which in its turn involves increasing sales on a market which has so far been dominated by a number of big American, British and Dutch oil companies.

It is significant that Soviet petroleum first entered the western European markets in the form of fuel oil, which was handled largely by coal importers and not by the oil companies. Crude oil was at first sold only to French and Italian government-controlled refineries, originally based on small domestic resources, while petroleum products other than fuel oil were exported mainly to countries such as Finland and Iceland.

TABLE 18

**Imports of selected commodities into three groups of western European countries
from eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, 1958 and 1959**

Quantity or value and percentage shares of total imports of each commodity into each group of countries

Commodity	Unit	EEC countries		EFTA countries		Rest of western Europe ^a		Total western Europe	
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Meat	Thousand tons	112	144	82	113	16	9	210	266
	Share ^b	11	12	5	6	16	10	7	8
Wheat	Thousand tons	43	615	293	447	368	414	706	1 476
	Share	1	14	5	8	27	32	6	13
Cotton	Thousand tons	19	39	13	23	9	18	41	80
	Share	2	4	3	4	15	24	3	5
Sawn soft wood	Thousand standards	361	369	328	421	30	42	719	832
	Share	22	20	24	25	16	35	22	22
Roundwood	Thousand cubic metres	1 228	1 459	423	286	64	122	1 715	1 867
	Share	19	23	14	11	22	17	18	20
Hard coal and coke	Million tons	3.9	3.2	3.9	4.5	3.8	4.0	11.6	11.7
	Share	5	7	24	31	69	58	14	17
Crude petroleum	Thousand tons	1 177	2 671	33	16	916	1 502	2 126	4 189
	Share	1	3	—	—	51	37	1	3
Petroleum products	Million dollars	67	87	23	50	53	41	143	178
	Share	13	17	2	5	29	25	8	11
Pig iron	Thousand tons	144	359	179	164	2	63	325	586
	Share	18	31	57	50	3	43	27	36
Steel	Thousand tons	277	282	70	161	227	301	524	744
	Share	3	3	2	4	23	25	5	5
Aluminium	Thousand tons	13	10	15	17	6	8	34	35
	Share	8	4	6	5	30	22	7	6
Tin	Thousand tons	11	11	7	1	1	1	19	13
	Share	28	20	32	8	38	33	30	19
Machinery ^c	Million dollars	16.4	17.7	15.4	16.5	81.4	61.8	113.2	96.0
	Share	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	15.0	10.2	2.7	2.0

Sources : OEEC Statistical Bulletins — Foreign Trade, Series C; Quarterly Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe, ECE, Geneva, Vol. VIII, No. 4; national trade statistics.

^a Excluding Spain, except for coal.

^b Percentages based on values.

^c SITC divisions 71 and 72.

Between 1958 and 1959, however, Soviet exports of crude oil nevertheless increased faster (from 2.1 million to 4.8 million tons according to Soviet statistics) than exports of products (from 3.9 million to 5.9 million tons). Behind this development were certain changes on the western oil market. The glut of supplies on the fuel markets in 1958 and 1959 — accentuated by the 1958 stagnation, but largely caused by the rapid post-war expansion of world petroleum output — resulted in keen competition between coal and oil, and, within the oil sector, between the old-established oil

companies and several newcomers on the international markets, including several American companies. Independent refineries and petroleum distributors also emerged in some western European countries. Fuel-oil prices were the first to fall, since this type of oil competes directly with coal; and this may have been an additional inducement to the Soviet Union to try to enter the market for crude, where international price quotations had remained more stable.

Thus, the discrepancy between crude output and refinery capacity in the Soviet Union, the price

structure on western markets, and the existence of independent refineries in western Europe, all influenced a shift in Soviet petroleum exports from products to crude. The glut on petroleum markets, to which competition from Soviet crude made a modest contribution, as well as actual and prospective supplies from new oil-producing areas such as the Sahara, led the international oil companies first to offer considerable rebates on exports to the most competitive markets and finally, in the summer of 1960, to reduce the posted prices of crude oil — the first downward adjustment since 1953. Although it is highly probable that the Soviet Union will increase its share of western European imports of crude oil further — beyond the 3 per cent share achieved in 1959 — trade agreements so far published do not foresee quite so spectacular an increase of Soviet exports of crude oil in 1960 as occurred in 1959. Exports to Italy (the biggest market for Soviet crude) are scheduled to remain on the 1959 level; in shipments to Finland, there will be a further shift from products to crude; the quota for exports to western Germany has, on the other hand, been put at 1.5 million tons following actual deliveries in 1959 of 300,000 tons; exports to Greece are planned to double, and Portugal has agreed to take 50,000 tons. Exports of crude oil to France are, however, expected to disappear as the supplies of Sahara oil increase. Altogether, the trade agreements foreshadow an increase in Soviet exports of crude oil to western Europe by perhaps 50 per cent between 1959 and 1960. The increase in exports of petroleum products is likely to be considerably smaller.

While petroleum and products accounted for one-fifth of total Soviet exports to western Europe, the share of petroleum products only in Rumanian east-west exports was two-fifths.⁴⁰ Between 1958 and 1959, Rumania managed to raise exports of petroleum products to western Europe from 1.2 million to 1.4 million tons, largely to Belgium-Luxembourg, France and Norway, the increase being contributed mainly by fuel oil. But Rumania has small prospects of further increasing petroleum exports to western Europe, since crude output has levelled off and domestic consumption is growing. Nor is it likely that exports of petroleum products could be diverted from eastern European markets to western Europe, at least before refinery capacity in the Soviet Union has been sufficiently expanded, since the bulk of Rumanian exports goes to deficit areas in the Soviet Union.

Coal and coke contribute a diminishing share of the total value of eastern European exports to western Europe — 10 per cent in 1959 compared with 12 per cent in 1958 and as much as 16 per cent in 1956, a year

of keen demand and high coal prices. But the quantities of hard coal and coke exported were nevertheless higher in 1959 than in either 1958 or 1956. This was entirely due to the continuous expansion of Soviet exports to western European markets, from virtually nothing at the beginning of the decade to 3.4 million tons in 1958 and 4.1 million tons in 1959 (according to western European import statistics). Coal output in the Soviet Union has been increasing rapidly, reaching over 380 million tons in 1959; and it is planned to reach 600-612 million tons by 1965. Given the tiny fraction of present Soviet coal production which current exports to western Europe represent, there could hardly be serious supply limitations to their substantial increase. However, transport cost may be a limiting factor: the coal fields closest to western Europe meet the combined demand from densely populated Soviet regions and from the eastern European countries. As a matter of fact, Soviet imports of coal from Poland in both 1958 and 1959 almost exactly equalled Soviet exports to western Europe.

Poland is in an entirely different position; the growth of output of hard coal is hardly keeping pace with rising domestic requirements (output in 1959 was 99 million tons), and prospects for any major expansion of exports are thus small. After 1956, shipments of coal to the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries were reduced, but this measure was designed to improve the fuel situation in Poland and did not allow an increase in exports to other markets. Over the period 1955 to 1959, Polish hard coal exports to western Europe have, by and large, remained on a level of about 7 million tons a year. In 1958, deliveries were raised by over 1 million tons, while the c.i.f. price fell by one-third; but in 1959 there was a decline from 7.5 million to 7.0 million tons, accompanied by a decline in the c.i.f. price by about one-sixth. Judging from western European import statistics (the source of the above figures also), the Soviet Union reduced coal prices to those markets more in 1959 than did Poland; and this may explain why Soviet exports to western European markets increased, while Polish deliveries fell. As already mentioned, prices were better maintained in eastern Europe, which took an increased share of Polish coal exports whereas the western share increased in the exports of the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia is the only other exporter of hard coal and coke — in small quantities — to western Europe. In 1959 such exports did not quite reach 0.5 million tons; but Czechoslovakia also exported over 1 million tons of lignite, most of it to western Germany. Eastern Germany exports falling quantities of brown-coal briquettes to Austria and Denmark and, in 1959, 3.7 million tons to western Germany (in 1958, 4.3 million tons).

⁴⁰ Because of the disappearance of maize exports in 1959, the petroleum share was exceptionally high that year. In 1958, it had been just over one-third.

With the resumption of a high rate of economic growth in western Europe, coal consumption is again growing, but so is production; and even though imports from the United States may fall further, there is little scope for any sizable increase in imports from eastern Europe in 1960. Trade agreements for 1960 indicate a further shift of purchases towards the Soviet Union at the expense of Poland in France, Italy and Austria, while Denmark and Sweden may increase coal imports from Poland.

Base metals have come to occupy an increasingly important position in east-west European trade in the course of the fifties, in 1959 accounting for 22 per cent of total western European exports to eastern European markets and 8 per cent of imports. In the non-ferrous metals group, the exchange is essentially one of copper from western Europe against aluminium, tin and zinc, mainly from the Soviet Union. Trade in iron and steel consists largely of an exchange of eastern European pig iron and ingots against more finished types of steel from western Europe. Thus, the Soviet Union exports pig iron, ingots and certain ferro-alloys to the more industrially developed western European countries, but its exports to Finland cover a very wide range of steel products. In 1959, Soviet exports of pig iron to western Europe more than doubled, although the export price fell by almost one-third.⁵¹

Soviet imports consist of more finished steel, including steel plate, tubes and various types of high-quality special steels. Between 1958 and 1959, Soviet imports of steel tubes increased from almost nothing to 250,000 tons, of which western Germany supplied the greater share, this material being destined mainly for the new oil pipelines. The long-term agreement between western Germany and the Soviet Union, concluded in April 1958, and covering the years 1958 to 1960, foresaw west German exports of only 35,000 tons of steel tubes in the two years 1959 and 1960. Thus, within less than one year, a drastic revision of previous plans was made, linked with the Soviet efforts to speed up the construction of the oil pipelines and to step up petroleum exports.

Other eastern European countries export quite significant quantities of iron and steel to western Europe. Exports from eastern Germany and Rumania in 1959 consisted almost entirely of pig iron; Bulgaria delivered only billets, Poland exported billets and universal plates. Only Hungary and Czechoslovakia had a more diversified export structure, although billets was the quantitatively most important item in Czechoslovak deliveries.

As can be seen from the figures in Table 18, the share of eastern Europe in total western European

imports of pig-iron — a relatively small item in the total import bill of the area — rose from 27 per cent to 36 per cent between 1958 and 1959. The share of eastern Europe in western European steel imports remained at 5 per cent.

Western European exports of steel to eastern Europe in 1959 shifted slightly towards higher-priced qualities. Although overall steel-making capacity in eastern Europe has been greatly expanded, even in the recent past, and a certain specialization is being developed within the area, there still exists a scarcity of special steels of high quality, and it may even be that this shortage has become more accentuated. Supplies of steel tubes are a problem throughout the area; and the increasing output of consumers' durable goods, such as refrigerators, requires thin steel plate, of which local output is insufficient so that sizable quantities are imported from western Europe. Eastern European motor car production is hampered by lack of suitable body-plate, which is imported from the United States as well as from western Europe; and the general efforts to improve the quality of engineering products also involve higher imports of special types of steel from western sources. In 1959, eastern European markets took a slightly greater share of western European exports of iron and steel than in 1958 (see Table 17).

In 1958, substantial offers by the Soviet Union of tin and aluminium caused considerable excitement on already over-supplied western European markets. Between 1958 and 1959, however, exports to western Europe of tin fell from 17,000 tons to 11,000 tons, and of aluminium from 47,000 tons to 33,000 tons (according to Soviet statistics); and in the case of tin, this fall conformed with an undertaking by the Soviet Union, after negotiations with the International Tin Secretariat, to reduce tin exports to western markets. Soviet tin exports to all markets in 1958 and 1959 equalled Soviet imports of tin from mainland China; and it is unlikely that the Soviet Union has a net export surplus of aluminium either; the reverse situation seems more probable. Soviet zinc exports are about matched by imports from eastern Europe, largely from Poland. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is increasing its importance as a supplier of various alloy metals — manganese, chromium, and tungsten (exported mainly in the form of ores) — as well as of certain rare and precious metals (antimony, palladium, platinum, silver). The scale of gold exports has been mentioned above.

Total Soviet imports of copper from western countries increased in 1959, but lower quantities were taken from western Europe as direct imports from Rhodesia and Uganda developed. Western Europe's copper exports to other eastern European countries continued to grow, however, particularly to Poland, Czecho-

⁵¹ The unit price of pig iron exported to eastern European countries remained virtually unchanged.

slovakia and Hungary. These copper exports had started in 1955, in conjunction with a relaxation of strategic controls on exports to eastern Europe; and in 1958, a further relaxation of such controls affecting nickel, among other commodities, was followed by some shipments of nickel to the Soviet Union in 1959, mainly by France (\$5.8 million) and Canada.

Western Europe's exports to eastern Europe of other non-ferrous metals are relatively small; but aluminium is of some significance in the exports of Austria, Norway and Yugoslavia.

East-west European trade in *forestry products* consists largely of eastern European deliveries of round and sawn softwood (mainly from the Soviet Union) and western European exports of pulp and paper (mainly from Finland). Soviet exports of sawn softwood to western European markets have risen rapidly, from 230,000 standards in 1953 to 490,000 in 1958, and 605,000 standards in 1959. In that year, the Soviet Union was almost as important a supplier of western Europe as was Austria, but still appreciably less important than Sweden (960,000 standards) and Finland (855,000 standards). Exports of sawn softwood from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania have, on the other hand, shown no upward trend, rather the contrary.

During the fifties, western European imports of sawn softwood have followed a pattern, of alternating years of rapid growth and of decline or stagnation, set largely by the behaviour of the biggest importer, the United Kingdom. Thus, the general business cycle is not reflected in the western European timber trade, except that years of falling economic activity (1952 and 1958) were also years of very sharply reduced timber imports. This trade is, in fact, governed as much by factors on the supply side as by changes in demand. The decline in import demand during 1958 resulted from a combination of factors. The fall in freight rates reduced the landed cost of Canadian timber, and the Finnish devaluation resulted in a stiff price competition, in which the Soviet Union joined. This occurred in a period of generally falling commodity prices and a decelerating rate of overall economic growth in western Europe (though there was probably no decline in timber consumption); and, as a result, importers sharply reduced their purchases and ran down stocks. Stocks in exporting countries therefore increased during 1958, and timber fellings were reduced in the 1958/59 season, resulting in a decline in sawings in 1959. When, in 1959, price expectations changed and importers started to rebuild stocks, import volumes increased, and stocks in exporting countries fell drastically. Fellings in the 1959/60 season increased, which will allow a higher production of sawn timber this year, but exports cannot rise at the same rate as last year since there are no stocks to draw

from. Thus, the continued strong import demand in 1960 is unlikely to be met by a commensurate increase in supplies (Swedish exports are expected to increase only from 1,010 thousand to 1,050 thousand standards in 1960, and Finnish exports from 940 thousand to 1,050 thousand standards) and an upward price trend is probable.

Soviet export trade in timber has largely followed the pattern of western European imports described above, although this has been partially concealed by a strong upward trend. Exports to western European markets increased particularly strongly in 1953, 1955, 1957 and 1959, and much less in the intervening years. Even total Soviet timber exports display a similar pattern, exports to countries other than those of western Europe increasing particularly fast in, for example, 1957 and 1959. In 1960, Soviet exports to western Europe are expected to rise rather less fast than in 1959, despite rising prices.

This does not necessarily indicate that the production of timber for export in the Soviet Union is governed by the same market factors as create the two-year cycle in the western European exporting countries. Production may increase steadily; but when western European demand is small and prices fall, stocks are allowed to accumulate, to be despatched in the following year. If, as seems likely, this happened in 1959, exports in 1960 can emanate only from current production. A further important factor tending to produce large fluctuations in Soviet exports is the shortness of the Soviet shipping season. Loadings in White Sea ports are possible during not much more than six months in a year, which means that orders delayed beyond the early months of any year cannot be shipped in the same year.⁵²

The growing Soviet timber exports to western European countries during past years have largely replaced exports from Canada, and from other eastern European countries which have rather small exportable surpluses.

The Soviet *pulp and paper* industries, although quantitatively important, are in need of modernization. Certain quantities of sulphite cellulose are exported to western Europe. Between 1958 and 1959, these exports fell from 160,000 tons to 140,000 tons; and Soviet imports of cellulose from western Europe (mainly from Finland) also fell, from 75,000 tons to 65,000 tons. The Soviet Union has started a vast programme of modernization of these industries,⁵³ which will have its own effect on east-west trade through orders of equipment and complete plants in western European countries such as Finland and Sweden.

⁵² The operation of a nuclear-powered icebreaker should permit some extension of this season.

⁵³ Mentioned in the last issue of the *Economic Bulletin*, p. 3.

Other crude materials than those considered above play a considerable role in east-west European trade, particularly in eastern European exports; but there is a western European export surplus, in value terms, of *textile fibres*. Western Europe exports mainly synthetic fibres and wool tops; and in addition, eastern Europe imports significant quantities of high-quality wool from overseas countries. In 1960, these latter purchases seem to be increasing further. Eastern European exports to western Europe consist overwhelmingly of medium-staple cotton and flax from the Soviet Union and, according to Soviet statistics, exports increased between 1958 and 1959 from 34,000 to 70,000 tons of cotton, and from 16,000 to 22,000 tons of flax.

Soviet cotton exports to other eastern European countries amounted to 270,000 tons in both 1958 and 1959. Soviet imports of Egyptian cotton increased very fast in 1957 and 1958; but in 1959 they fell, while the Soviet Union took large quantities from mainland China. Czechoslovakia continues, however, to import sizable amounts of Egyptian cotton. United States exports of cotton to Poland fell from \$25 million to \$14 million between 1958 and 1959.

The Soviet Union is an important supplier of furskins. In 1959, these exports increased, and the auctions held in 1960 resulted in higher sales at rising prices. Exports from western European countries of hides increased significantly in 1959, particularly to eastern Germany and Hungary.

Manufactured Goods

Between 1958 and 1959, the share of manufactures in the value of western European imports from eastern European countries fell from 20 per cent to 18 per cent; and, since prices of crude materials fell by some 20 per cent, the decline in the share of manufactured goods in the total volume of imports was appreciably greater. In western European exports to eastern Europe, the share of manufactures increased from 44 per cent to 48 per cent. It is difficult in this case to judge the effects of price changes, but the increase would probably be slightly less if based on data in constant prices.

Western Europe has an export surplus in east-west European trade in all the three major groups of manufactures: engineering products, chemicals (excluding fertilizers) and manufactured consumers' goods. In 1959, eastern European countries succeeded in increasing exports of manufactures only in the chemicals group, for which the value of exports rose in all these countries except Bulgaria. Austria, western Germany, Italy and Yugoslavia were the main expanding markets for these exports, which consist largely of crude chemicals. Eastern European imports of chemicals from western Europe increased even faster than the exports just mentioned; and, although

basic chemicals preponderate also in this latter flow, it includes growing exports of plastic materials and of other higher-value products.

East-west European trade in manufactured consumers' goods was unchanged in total value from 1958 to 1959. Exports from eastern Europe of textiles and clothing, glassware, pottery and paper, all remained at the 1958 level; and western European exports of textile yarns and fabrics to all eastern European countries except Hungary fell.

Between 1958 and 1959, there was a small decline in the value of eastern European exports of engineering products to western Europe. The EEC and EFTA countries increased imports from eastern Europe of engineering products, the increase being concentrated on motor cars and ships; but the share of eastern Europe in total imports of machinery and vehicles into these two groups of countries remained as low as 1 per cent. In the other countries of western Europe the share was 10 per cent, but both the share and the absolute value were considerably lower than in 1958 (see Table 18). This was due to significantly lower deliveries of industrial plant to Yugoslavia, which in 1957 and 1958 had reached a very high level, and also to Turkey. In Finland, where imports of engineering goods from eastern European countries had fallen rapidly in 1958 as a result of the liberalization of imports from western Europe, there was a certain recovery in such imports in 1959. However, this recovery was entirely due to larger imports from eastern Europe of motor-cars, which still remain subject to controls on imports from all sources.

Western European exports of engineering products to eastern European markets rose by over 30 per cent from 1958 to 1959. Deliveries to the Soviet Union increased most, both relatively and absolutely, and accounted in 1959 for almost one-half of all western European exports in this commodity group to eastern Europe; but exports to Poland also rose substantially. Among the major western European supplying countries, France raised exports by 85 per cent, the United Kingdom by two-thirds, and Finland by one-third (almost entirely accounted for by exports to the Soviet Union), whereas west German deliveries expanded relatively little. Nevertheless, western Germany remained by far the most important western European supplier of engineering products to eastern Europe.

The substantial increases in western European machinery exports were largely a reflection of the modernization and re-equipment campaigns in the Soviet Union and eastern European countries and, probably even more, of the large programmes of investment in the establishment or extension of virtually new industries, particularly in the fields of chemicals (including synthetic fibres) and food-processing. The emphasis on the supply of entire

plants, together with technical know-how and design, increased further; and this is apparent in the orders placed by the Soviet Union in the United Kingdom in 1958 and 1959, of which shipments began during the latter year. Among the more important of these contracts were orders for a rubber-tyre plant, equipment for synthetic-fibre plants, sugar refineries and refrigeration plant.

Figures available for 1960 suggest that British deliveries of machinery to the Soviet Union are speeding up this year. In the first six months, they were almost two and a half times the level in the corresponding months of 1959; and the major items were textile machinery and equipment for plastics production and rubber-working. French exports of machinery also appear to be accelerating rapidly in 1960; and western Germany appears to have registered a sharp expansion of such exports recently, reflecting the growing interest displayed by the Soviet Union and eastern European countries in equipment and know-how for plastics and chemical fibres production. Orders have also been placed by the Soviet Union in western Germany for sugar refining, refrigerating and oil-refining plant, and equipment for petro-chemicals production.

As indicated in Table 17, eastern Europe assumed greater relative importance as a market for machinery exports from both the EEC and the EFTA countries in 1959, but took a reduced share of the exports from other western European countries.

Deliveries of ships from western to eastern Europe, which had been falling for two successive years, staged a marked recovery between 1958 and 1959, and increased by over 30 per cent. Most of the increase was accounted for by Finnish deliveries to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union had also placed orders in Denmark and Sweden, while Yugoslavia is building ships for Poland. With the general relaxation of export controls in western Europe, there may be some diversion of this trade away from Finland, where it had not been subject to export limitations, and this is already reflected in a new important order placed by the Soviet Union in a western German shipyard.

Western European exports of road motor vehicles to eastern Europe registered only a very modest increase between 1958 and 1959, whereas exports of other transport equipment increased two and a half times, the Soviet Union accounting for a substantial part of the rise.

6. EAST-WEST EUROPEAN PAYMENTS ARRANGEMENTS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR TRADE RELATIONS

Payments in east-west European trade are conducted either over clearing accounts or in western convertible currencies; and no eastern European currency is as yet automatically transferable even within a restricted area. Thus, nothing approaching a multilateral payments mechanism exists inside eastern Europe; trade is conducted in the framework of bilateral agreements usually aiming at a bilateral balancing of payments on account of visible and invisible trade (subject to any negotiated credits); and any imbalance remaining after the end of the accounting period — normally a year, although still shorter periods are sometimes adopted — is usually settled in commodity deliveries. In this system, a long-term credit is normally simply an adjunct to a bilateral agreement envisaging the exchange of specific commodities, with a time-lag between the two equal flows, the cost of waiting being normally valued at 2½ per cent per annum. The only means of escaping strict bilateral balancing every year are provided by such credits; by certain possibilities of arranging triangular deals inside the area;⁶⁴ by arranging triangular compensations of balances in either "eastern" or "western" currencies via the ECE com-

pensation procedures, and by *ad hoc* dealings in western currencies. No information on the quantitative importance of the second and fourth possibilities is available; but it would seem that at least the last is of some importance: on several occasions during the fifties, the Soviet Union has supplied other eastern European countries — for example, Rumania and Hungary and, in 1959, Bulgaria — with western currencies.

Given the non-transferable character of eastern European currencies, east-west European payments relations can be conducted only on the basis either of bilateral clearing accounts or of the use of a transferable western currency as a means of settlement. At the beginning of the fifties, only the United Kingdom — among the countries of western Europe — refrained from the use of a clearing in trade with eastern European countries. The United Kingdom traditionally had an import surplus in its trade with this area, while the outer sterling area had an export surplus, so that the sterling area as a whole was in approximate balance with eastern Europe. Moreover, eastern European demand for United Kingdom equipment and sterling-area materials was strong. The risk to the sterling area reserves involved in permitting a fairly wide transferability of sterling earned by eastern European countries was thus relatively slight, particularly since quantitative trade controls provided a line of defence if necessary.

⁶⁴ The limited scheme for a multilateral clearing of payments for certain transactions supplementing the regular bilateral trade agreements, set up under the auspices of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1957, however, apparently still remains virtually inoperative.

The decision to permit automatic transferability of sterling within the area comprised by the sterling countries, member countries of the European Payments Union and eastern Europe (*plus* some other countries) tended to encourage eastern European exports of grain, timber, and other basic commodities to the United Kingdom, to the ultimate benefit of the British consumer, since it gave British importers a greater choice of possible suppliers.

During the early fifties, important *ad hoc* settlements of east-west trade transactions were made in transferable currencies by other western European countries, particularly for Polish coal. In the trade and payments agreements between Poland and such countries as Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, it was stipulated that a certain proportion — 20 to 30 per cent — of the proceeds of Polish coal exports should be paid in sterling.

In recent years, there has been a more general tendency to substitute payments agreements involving the use of transferable or convertible currencies for previous clearing agreements. This movement started in 1957, when western Germany and Italy introduced limited transferability of Deutsche Marks and lire earned by eastern European countries and also permitted transfers of their currencies from other holders to this area. When, in late 1958, most western European currencies were made fully convertible, these western German and Italian payments agreements were correspondingly modified; and sterling also became as freely convertible, in respect of current transactions, in east-west payments relations as in any others. The Benelux countries have more lately negotiated multilateral payments agreements — permitting virtually free inward and outward transfers of their currencies — with most eastern European countries; and Denmark and France are beginning to follow suit.

Thus, a number of western European countries, and among them several of the most important in east-west European trade, have by now made their currencies convertible for eastern Europe. This development, of course, only removes some of the hindrances to multilateral trading relations previously imposed by western European payments practices. It does not automatically carry with it relaxations of trade controls. Neither, of course, does it oblige the countries of eastern Europe either to accept or to make settlements in currencies other than those of their bilateral trade partners. However, there is evidence that Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union, at least, are making considerable use of the facilities now available.

Even in relationships still formally subject to a clearing arrangement, there is a tendency towards more frequent settlement of balances in transferable currencies. A clearing agreement normally provides *either* for a substantial swing credit, sufficient to cover

any reasonable temporary imbalance, and for settlement of such imbalances in the first place through commodity deliveries during the subsequent period, *or* for a modest swing credit and settlements of imbalances above the limit directly in convertible currencies. The latter type of clearing agreement appears to have increased at the expense of the former. Thus, in effect, multilateral settlements are frequent also between countries parties to clearing agreements.

Information on such transactions is published only by a few western European, and by no eastern European, countries. Swedish balance-of-payments statistics, for example, show that in 1959 settlements in convertible currencies amounted to about one-fourth of the total visible and invisible turnover of trade with eastern Europe, whereas in 1955 that proportion was slightly lower. In France also, considerable settlements in convertible currencies have recently been received in respect of transactions formally subject to bilateral balancing.

The attitudes of western European countries towards payments arrangements in east-west trade are based on considerations of their trading policies (and strength) and balance-of-payments situations. The background of sterling transferability in the United Kingdom's relations with eastern Europe was outlined above. Western Germany can easily permit convertibility of Deutsche Marks earned by eastern Europe, since in all probability such earnings would be used for imports from western Germany and, in any case, western Germany's trading position and balance of payments is strong.⁵⁵ Italy and the Benelux countries likewise — being in a relatively comfortable overall balance-of-payments position, and trade with eastern Europe accounting for a very small proportion of their total trade — could safely follow the lead of the United Kingdom and western Germany.

Thus, a western European country with a strong overall trading and balance-of-payments position has no difficulty in permitting its eastern European trade partners multilateral use of its currency; and it would in fact largely benefit from this through the added incentive given to such suppliers. Moreover, the economic justification, in such countries, for quantitative trade controls or payments restrictions designed to preserve an "equitable" commodity pattern of trade is questionable now that world-wide scarcities of basic materials, equipment, etc., have disappeared. It is difficult to justify the view that, for such countries exports of, say, textiles, are necessarily more profitable in real terms to the economy as a whole than exports of steel or equipment.

⁵⁵ It should be noted that before formal trade ties were established with the Soviet Union, trade between the two countries was conducted in transferable currencies, or with the intermediary of one or two western European countries.

A western European country with a weak overall trading position may, however, have valid reasons for aiming at balanced trade with eastern Europe and, in view of the virtual absence of multilateral settlements among the eastern European countries themselves, such balance has in practice to be achieved with each eastern European country separately. That a western European country has a "weak trading position" means essentially, in this context, that it has a commodity composition of exports for which world market trends — or conditions of access to other national markets — are not very favourable, and which comprises goods not in strong demand by the importing agencies of the countries of planned economies. In the latter countries, trade is conducted by state monopolies mainly with the aim of supplementing domestic output by imports of high-priority commodities — so far mainly industrial materials and equipment. A western European country with an export structure heavily concentrated on such products as fruit, vegetables, tobacco, textiles, etc., may find it worthwhile to concentrate its import demand to some extent on those countries which it can induce to take its exports. If its power to bargain favourable access to "western" markets is slight — as is today usually the case — it may find it advantageous to make special efforts to raise its trade with eastern European countries. With such countries, however, insistence on a bilateral balancing of payments may be a condition for any substantial level of "low-priority" exports to them. Without it, significant imports into the western European countries concerned would tend to give rise to a persistent — and perhaps large — balance-of-payments deficit which, by definition, could only with difficulty be financed from surpluses earned elsewhere.

In fact, several western European countries in strong overall trade and payments positions continue to operate payments arrangements with some or all the countries of eastern Europe tending to maintain a near bilateral balancing of payments. Complete, or virtually complete, automatic convertibility of current earnings is permitted only by the Benelux countries, Italy, the United Kingdom and western Germany. Sweden continues to operate a clearing system covering most eastern European countries (automatic transferability of Swedish currency being as yet conceded only to Poland); and Switzerland permits transfer of Swiss francs freely to those countries but automatic payment out of each country's Swiss francs account only for Swiss goods and services (the payments arrangement between Switzerland and the Soviet Union is the only exception, conceding automatic transferability of Swiss francs by the Soviet Union). Both Sweden and Switzerland justify such arrangements by reference to, *inter alia*, the support they give to efforts to maintain an "equitable" pattern of commodity trade. Others of

the more industrially developed western European countries — Austria, Denmark, France and Norway — also restrict the transferability of their currencies earned by most or all eastern European countries. In these cases, also, concern with the commodity pattern of trade is a motivating factor, sometimes combined with the need to provide the means by which the partner country can earn a surplus on commodity trade sufficient to assure the servicing of debts or indemnity agreements.

Neither argument seems to be compelling in relation to most of the countries mentioned. This would be even more the case if, by ceasing to bargain (in effect largely against each other) for quotas for imports of "soft" goods into eastern European markets, these countries reduced the danger that a more *laissez-faire* attitude towards payments balances and trade patterns by one of them would bring about an abrupt change in its east-west trade pattern — as its eastern European trading partners took advantage of the opportunity more easily to meet the hard bargaining of others.⁵⁶ However, as has been indicated above, countries such as Austria, Finland and Yugoslavia may well continue to need the protection of bilateral east-west trade and payments arrangements.

The eastern European countries probably have little to lose from the extension of effective currency convertibility by their western European trading partners, or by the abandonment by western European countries of attempts to force bilateral balancing of trade, or particular trade patterns, upon them. The abandonment of bilateral balancing of payments would carry with it the elimination of "swing" credits but it would tend to improve the eastern European countries' chances to secure commercial credits. In the trade sphere the benefit from their increased ability to decide their import patterns might, of course, be offset to some extent if, even in these new circumstances, the western European trade partners maintained discriminating import restrictions on imports of "soft" goods from them.

However, so long as the eastern European countries cannot earn significant amounts of convertible currency from each other, they have to balance their trade with "western" countries as a group; and their individual abilities to achieve a global balance on favourable terms vary at least as widely as do those of the western countries. The Soviet Union is in a particularly favourable position on account of its gold production and large exportable supplies of basic commodities. At the same time, its potential ability to offer a large, and in many ways attractive, market to western exporters gives it a relatively strong position

⁵⁶ The danger would not, of course, be eliminated since eastern European purchases of some "soft" goods might be switched from western European to overseas suppliers.

TABLE 19. — Degree of bilateral balancing in commodity trade of individual

Millions of current dollars; exports

A = Sum of the bilaterally balanced element in each trade exchange; B = Sum of import surpluses; the bilaterally balanced element in each trade exchange as a percentage of the sum of the highest

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Austria A	43.7	56.9	61.7	52.7	51.5	66.4	93.2	114.0	112.0	118.7
B	10.7	14.7	11.7	6.3	8.0	17.6	—	2.0	4.0	10.6
C	3.3	2.8	2.5	5.8	6.1	3.2	17.6	22.0	2.0	10.4
D	57.7	74.4	75.9	64.8	65.6	87.2	110.8	138.0	118.0	139.7
E	76	76	81	81	79	76	84	83	95	85
Belgium-Luxembourg A	37.0	35.7	32.6	37.4	44.4	40.0	60.0	53.2	48.4	44.4
B	—	3.7	—	2.7	4.9	12.4	6.8	12.0	8.4	30.1
C	23.3	19.2	26.9	27.2	21.8	23.6	18.4	13.2	14.4	15.8
D	60.3	58.6	59.5	67.3	71.1	76.0	85.2	78.4	71.2	90.3
E	61	61	55	56	62	53	70	68	68	49
Denmark A	21.8	34.0	32.9	30.0	39.4	34.0	28.8	33.2	43.6	53.4
B	30.2	34.7	10.0	10.1	4.9	10.0	18.8	16.0	14.0	17.5
C	—	5.9	0.8	13.9	22.2	2.0	—	1.6	0.4	1.5
D	52.0	74.6	43.7	54.0	66.5	46.0	47.6	50.8	58.0	72.4
E	42	46	75	56	59	74	61	65	75	74
Finland A	39.7	67.5	103.2	117.6	120.6	139.6	164.8	226.0	176.8	178.9
B	30.1	40.0	50.0	63.1	61.7	64.4	52.4	40.0	6.8	23.9
C	3.4	26.4	38.0	56.3	63.1	51.2	39.2	8.4	7.6	1.3
D	73.2	133.9	191.2	237.0	245.4	255.2	256.4	274.4	191.2	204.1
E	54	50	54	50	49	55	64	82	92	88
France A	30.1	32.5	35.6	37.4	54.3	64.0	84.0	99.6	141.2	143.3
B	3.1	18.1	23.0	3.0	12.5	19.6	31.6	34.0	32.8	17.3
C	5.0	6.0	3.2	13.7	19.9	58.8	25.2	18.8	4.0	15.0
D	38.2	56.6	61.8	54.1	86.7	142.4	140.8	152.4	178.0	175.6
E	79	57	58	69	63	45	60	65	79	82
Western Germany . A	61.9	49.1	41.2	40.0	67.1	105.2	190.8	206.4	259.2	285.2
B	7.1	4.2	15.8	26.5	18.4	22.4	22.8	44.4	26.4	40.1
C	12.9	14.7	9.3	13.7	13.9	17.2	29.6	30.4	18.4	29.0
D	81.9	68.0	66.3	80.2	99.4	144.8	243.2	281.2	304.0	354.3
E	76	72	62	50	68	73	78	73	85	80
Greece A	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.6	7.1	8.0	16.8	22.8	34.4	32.6
B	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.2	5.2	4.8	8.4	6.0	9.1
C	—	0.1	0.1	4.9	3.7	0.8	3.2	1.6	3.2	0.9
D	1.3	0.6	0.7	8.7	13.0	14.0	24.8	32.8	43.6	42.6
E	38	50	29	41	55	57	68	70	79	77
Iceland A	3.2	3.4	2.2	4.5	11.8	14.4	18.8	20.8	21.2	21.6
B	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.9	3.2	4.8	7.2	6.8	7.3
C	0.3	0.1	0.5	4.2	1.0	—	—	—	2.0	0.2
D	4.0	4.0	4.2	10.4	13.7	17.6	23.6	28.0	30.0	29.1
E	80	85	52	43	86	82	80	74	71	74
Ireland A	0.2	0.1	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.4	0.8	0.6
B	4.0	6.4	—	1.6	1.3	4.4	2.4	3.2	4.0	4.7
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	4.2	6.5	—	1.9	1.6	4.4	2.4	3.6	4.8	5.3
E	5	2	—	16	19	—	—	11	17	11
Italy A	52.6	61.5	53.7	39.1	53.5	52.4	62.4	91.2	82.0	107.9
B	7.2	11.4	30.6	7.2	9.7	14.4	12.4	17.2	20.0	48.2
C	9.0	3.5	1.4	18.8	2.7	6.0	7.2	7.2	6.4	12.7
D	68.8	76.4	85.7	65.1	65.9	72.8	82.0	115.6	108.4	168.8
E	76	80	63	60	81	72	76	79	76	64

Sources: Appendix Table A and similar tables in previous issues of the Bulletin.

western European countries with eastern European countries, 1950 to 1959

f.o.b., imports c.i.f., and percentages

C = Sum of export surpluses; D = Total of A to C; E = A as a percentage of D, e.g. the sum of flow (i.e. actual value of imports or exports, whichever is the greater) in each trade exchange

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Netherlands A	34.5	35.0	30.7	44.7	52.9	42.4	38.8	51.2	41.2	46.7
B	17.6	14.7	23.7	9.0	—	28.8	54.4	26.8	36.8	63.8
C	2.2	4.6	5.8	12.1	32.0	17.2	7.6	10.0	10.4	11.9
D	54.3	54.3	60.2	65.8	84.9	88.4	100.8	88.0	88.4	122.4
E	64	64	51	68	62	48	38	58	47	38
Norway A	25.0	26.3	26.9	31.8	34.2	36.0	46.4	37.2	35.6	36.8
B	11.9	0.7	5.3	8.3	7.6	3.2	8.8	8.8	7.6	9.4
C	—	2.1	1.3	—	10.9	1.6	—	3.6	2.0	0.7
D	36.9	29.1	33.5	40.1	52.7	40.8	55.2	49.6	45.2	46.9
E	68	90	80	79	65	88	84	75	79	78
Portugal. A	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.2	2.8	4.2
B	0.4	0.3	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.2
C	1.3	3.6	6.5	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.0
D	3.3	5.0	7.2	5.9	6.2	6.8	4.8	4.0	5.6	6.4
E	48	22	10	10	13	18	33	30	50	66
Spain A	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	9.2	17.1
B	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	1.7
C	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.8	3.0
D	0.7	0.4	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	17.2	21.8
E	14	25	—	—	33	—	—	—	53	78
Sweden A	63.5	99.7	92.2	52.5	57.4	55.2	68.8	65.2	70.8	89.5
B	14.8	29.6	15.5	7.3	13.0	30.4	39.6	15.6	10.4	15.5
C	16.0	25.4	26.3	14.5	9.1	6.0	—	14.0	9.2	9.8
D	94.3	154.7	134.0	74.3	79.5	91.6	108.4	94.8	90.4	114.8
E	67	64	69	71	72	60	63	69	78	78
Switzerland A	46.6	43.3	33.0	28.8	33.1	38.8	39.2	42.0	39.2	41.8
B	0.8	1.3	2.6	5.6	5.3	8.4	17.6	6.8	7.2	2.2
C	13.6	17.0	9.4	5.6	2.7	2.4	0.8	4.4	4.8	14.6
D	61.0	61.6	45.0	40.0	41.1	49.6	57.6	53.2	51.2	58.6
E	76	70	73	72	81	78	68	79	77	71
Turkey A	17.2	19.1	16.9	25.7	41.6	69.2	55.2	55.6	53.2	36.6
B	5.2	0.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	22.8	4.8	11.2	4.4	5.7
C	0.8	5.6	3.4	3.6	13.5	—	5.6	8.4	9.6	4.4
D	23.2	25.5	24.1	32.9	58.4	92.0	65.6	75.2	67.2	46.7
E	74	75	70	78	71	75	84	74	79	78
United Kingdom A	66.7	41.2	35.7	39.0	64.4	102.8	122.8	157.6	128.0	167.1
B	110.1	225.2	199.2	167.7	142.1	192.4	154.4	149.2	158.4	158.6
C	5.3	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.5	1.2	—	2.0	—	2.9
D	182.1	270.0	238.7	211.0	210.0	296.4	277.2	308.8	286.4	328.6
E	37	15	15	18	31	35	44	51	45	51
Yugoslavia A	—	—	—	—	3.1	31.6	71.2	101.6	123.2	130.2
B	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.6	33.6	40.8	72.0	39.6
C	—	—	—	—	2.2	4.0	2.0	3.6	0.8	16.9
D	—	—	—	—	6.2	37.2	106.8	146.0	196.0	186.7
E	—	—	—	—	50	85	67	70	63	70
Total of nineteen countries A	545.9	606.8	599.4	585.7	737.6	901.2	1 163.6	1 379.2	1 422.8	1 556.6
B	255.0	406.7	393.1	324.1	296.7	461.2	470.0	444.0	433.6	505.5
C	96.5	140.7	139.2	203.7	233.9	200.8	159.6	151.6	98.4	153.0
D	897.4	1 154.2	1 131.7	1 113.5	1 268.2	1 563.2	1 793.2	1 974.8	1 954.8	2 215.1
E	61	53	53	53	58	58	65	70	73	70

within a bilateral system also. Czechoslovakia and eastern Germany, on the other hand, export significant quantities of manufactured consumers' goods, which at the present time meet administrative and other obstacles on western markets: Bulgaria faces difficulties common to all exporters of agricultural products. These countries — and even others — may in some relationships be able to achieve a more satisfactory level and pattern of trade by means of bilateral bargaining, and bilateral balancing of payments, than otherwise.

Thus, to an individual country it may not always be the case that some bilateral balancing of trade and payments is less beneficial than a multilateral system; the reverse may be more true. This was, of course, tacitly recognized in the early days of the European Payments Union and the movement for liberalization of intra-western European trade; and it has been recognized also to some extent in the rules and operations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund. Multilateral payments arrangements and non-discriminatory trade policies accepted among countries of more or less equal trading and balance-of-payments strength, or applied (without reciprocity) by economically strong countries in their relations with weaker countries, are fairly certain to be mutually beneficial; but the chances of approximately equal benefit to all parties from the full application of such principles by the weaker trading countries are far more questionable.

In this connexion, a decision of 23 October 1959 by the Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund is of interest. This states that "Notwithstanding the extensive moves towards convertibility, a substantial portion of the current receipts of some countries is still subject to limitations on convertibility, particularly in payments relations with state-trading countries. In the case of these countries, the Fund will be prepared to consider whether balance-of-payments considerations would justify the maintenance of some degree of discrimination, although not as between countries having externally convertible currencies". Thus this decision recognizes the possibility that some "western" countries in a weak trading position, such as has been described above, may be virtually obliged to discriminate in their import policies in favour of countries of planned economies in order to achieve an adequate level of total trade.

The Degree of Bilateral Balancing of East-West Trade

It is of some interest to examine how far the increasingly multilateral payments arrangements introduced into western Europe during the last decade, and the reduction of quantitative controls over trade among the countries of the area, have been accompanied by changes in the degree of bilateral balance of

trade flows. In fact, the degree of bilateral balancing of commodity trade flows has increased during the decade; and a similar tendency has also operated in east-west European trade. In the years 1951 to 1953, 53 per cent of commodity trade between eastern and western Europe was bilaterally balanced⁵⁷ (and over 60 per cent in 1950); but in the last few years the proportion has been over 70 per cent (see Table 19). This means that the east-west European trade expansion during that period has involved a fall in export and import surpluses relatively to reciprocal exchanges. This, as has been mentioned, was typical also of the intra-western European expansion of commodity trade, but the great importance of invisible trade and capital movements among such countries prevents the drawing of any conclusions about the related changes in the degree of bilateral balancing of payments.

In the case of east-west European trade, one general but incomplete explanation for this trend can be offered. The decline in the bilateral component between 1950 and 1951 followed almost entirely from the rise in prices of coal and other raw materials, and resulted in higher import surpluses, particularly in the United Kingdom, Sweden and France; and in 1955, similar price-induced increases in import surpluses occurred in several western European countries. The increase in the bilateral component in more recent years is thus partly a result of the decline in eastern European export prices. Apart from this general influence, there were many more specific ones at work; and a detailed analysis of the changes in the degree of bilateralism for each eastern and western European country separately may therefore be of some interest.

Tables 19 and 20 purport to demonstrate the changes in the degree of bilateralism in east-west European commodity trade between 1950 and 1959. But it must be admitted that the available statistical material does not provide a very accurate picture. Western European trade data have been used, showing f.o.b. values for exports and c.i.f. values for imports; the western European import figures, therefore, include a freight element, which, even over the relatively short hauls in east-west European trade, is quite substantial for certain bulky commodities. This part of the import values does not necessarily represent an eastern European income, and it has varied with the sharp fluctuations in freight rates during the period.⁵⁸ Furthermore, it is likely that the eastern European share of the transport work has increased during the last decade.

⁵⁷ Calculated on the basis of western European trade statistics, which means that eastern European exports are valued c.i.f. western Europe.

⁵⁸ The most violent fluctuations, however, have been in tanker rates, and oil played a significant role in eastern European exports only at the end of the period.

TABLE 20

**Degree of bilateral balancing in commodity trade of individual eastern European countries
with western European countries, 1950 to 1959**

Data in millions of current dollars (from western European trade statistics); exports c.i.f., imports f.o.b.

A = Sum of the bilaterally balanced element in each trade exchange; B = Sum of import surpluses;

C = Sum of export surpluses; D = Total of A to C; E = A as a percentage of D, e.g. the sum
of the bilaterally balanced element in each trade exchange as a percentage of the sum
of the highest flow (i.e. actual value of imports or exports, whichever is the greater) in each trade exchange.

Country	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Bulgaria A	7.5	4.7	10.1	19.7	17.2	16.8	28.4	34.0	37.6	48.3
B	5.8	1.6	1.5	3.7	1.0	4.8	2.4	10.0	3.2	60.4
C	0.4	3.9	5.9	5.3	9.9	5.2	4.0	4.4	9.2	0.6
D	13.7	10.2	17.5	28.7	28.1	26.8	34.8	48.4	50.0	109.3
E	55	46	58	69	61	63	82	70	75	44
Czechoslovakia A	164.7	151.1	109.5	79.5	98.8	135.2	175.6	209.2	213.6	228.0
B	8.2	31.9	0.5	4.0	15.8	2.8	2.0	13.6	17.6	12.5
C	53.0	26.0	46.4	58.3	44.1	67.6	74.0	58.8	37.2	42.0
D	225.9	209.0	156.4	141.8	158.7	205.6	251.6	281.6	268.4	282.5
E	73	72	70	56	62	66	70	74	80	81
Eastern Germany A	34.1	58.4	68.8	78.0	101.5	117.2	122.0	126.4	155.6	150.6
B	0.6	6.2	9.1	15.0	41.0	14.0	14.4	21.2	11.2	9.8
C	15.8	23.5	23.7	6.3	12.2	15.6	18.8	20.8	10.4	26.6
D	50.5	88.1	101.6	99.3	154.7	146.8	155.2	168.4	177.2	187.0
E	68	66	68	79	66	80	79	75	88	81
Hungary A	71.8	59.3	55.8	43.9	56.6	94.0	98.8	102.0	115.2	140.5
B	18.7	15.1	10.9	23.7	38.7	61.6	22.8	34.0	10.4	19.6
C	9.3	9.8	5.6	1.4	7.7	11.2	24.0	10.8	31.6	27.0
D	99.8	84.2	72.3	69.0	103.0	166.8	145.6	146.8	157.2	187.1
E	72	70	77	64	55	56	68	69	73	75
Poland A	155.5	197.9	160.7	137.0	135.9	152.4	219.6	231.2	280.0	284.4
B	11.4	12.7	11.7	17.3	29.0	48.4	46.0	53.2	40.4	34.5
C	99.8	140.6	97.1	97.6	65.2	116.0	108.8	79.6	78.8	85.7
D	266.7	351.2	269.5	251.9	230.1	316.8	374.4	364.0	399.2	404.6
E	58	56	60	54	59	48	59	64	70	70
Rumania A	10.4	13.3	15.4	24.8	32.6	46.8	54.4	69.2	67.6	58.3
B	13.9	17.8	29.5	31.5	11.9	7.6	0.4	4.0	0.4	9.5
C	3.3	9.4	11.6	24.0	37.5	48.0	36.8	18.0	28.8	25.5
D	27.6	40.5	56.5	80.3	82.0	102.4	91.6	91.2	96.8	93.3
E	38	33	27	31	40	46	59	76	70	62
Soviet Union A	101.9	122.1	180.4	204.2	295.2	338.8	464.8	607.2	551.6	647.2
B	37.9	55.4	74.7	107.1	97.2	61.6	71.6	15.6	14.4	4.0
C	73.4	193.5	203.6	129.8	119.9	197.6	203.6	251.6	237.6	296.7
D	213.2	371.0	458.7	441.1	512.3	598.0	740.0	874.4	803.6	947.9
E	61	53	53	53	59	57	63	69	69	70
Total of seven countries	A	545.9	606.8	600.7	587.1	737.8	901.2	1 163.6	1 379.2	1 421.2
B	96.5	140.7	137.9	202.3	234.6	200.8	159.6	151.6	97.6	150.3
C	255.0	406.7	393.9	322.7	296.5	461.2	470.0	444.0	433.6	504.1
D	897.4	1 154.2	1 132.5	1 112.1	1 268.9	1 563.2	1 793.2	1 974.8	1 952.4	2 211.7
E	61	53	53	53	58	58	65	70	73	70

Sources: Appendix Table A and similar tables in previous issues of the *Bulletin*.

Table 19 shows that in the majority of the western European countries commodity trade with eastern Europe has become more balanced, the most extreme cases being Portugal and Spain — which only recently established formal trade ties with eastern Europe —

and, among the more important western European countries in east-west trade, the United Kingdom, Finland and Denmark. In only one country — the Netherlands — did the degree of bilateralism fall during the period. In some countries — Belgium—

Luxembourg, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Switzerland and Yugoslavia — no clear trend is discernible; but in Yugoslavia, trade with eastern Europe was resumed only towards the end of 1954, after several years' interruption.

The case of Finland is particularly interesting. Reference was made above to the termination, in 1957, of triangular agreements including the Soviet Union and another eastern European country. These had been devised in 1950 by Finland in order to maintain a high volume of exports to the Soviet Union when reparation deliveries ended. From a Soviet or Finnish standpoint, this system of triangular agreements worked well, but in 1956/57 the system broke up. The results were an increase in the bilateral component in Finnish trade with eastern Europe, from about 50 per cent in 1953-1954 to about 90 per cent in 1958-1959, a check to the previous rapid growth of Finland's trade with the area, and a concentration of trade with the eastern European group upon the Soviet Union. Thus ended the only — temporarily successful — experiment in avoiding the strait jacket of complete bilateralism without actually introducing multilateralism. Since eastern Europe accounts for a very high proportion of total Finnish trade, there is little reason to expect any immediate change in Finland's payments arrangements with these countries. The problem of balancing accounts with the Soviet Union is partly solved by annual Soviet payments of \$10 million in convertible currencies; and further trade expansion may be encouraged, as was indicated above, by Soviet deliveries of industrial plant.

The increase in the bilateral component in British trade with eastern Europe is due partly to the decline in prices of imports into the United Kingdom, and partly to growing exports, first of copper and later primarily of machinery. British import surpluses reached peaks in 1951 and 1955; and in recent years, if account is taken of invisibles, eastern Europe has probably not earned a significant sterling surplus in trade with the United Kingdom.

It was mentioned above that many clearing agreements provide for the settlement of imbalances through additional commodity deliveries after the end of the accounting period. The data presented in Tables 19 and 20 refer to trade during calendar years. Consequently, yearly imbalances do not necessarily indicate multilateral settlements; often they only represent time-lags in deliveries, as is clearly shown by the figures for Turkey, and in the earlier years for Italy. A scrutiny of trade data for each bilateral relation, in fact, discloses many such cases. In view of the apparent tendency, mentioned above, towards a greater use of transferable currencies for settling imbalances under clearing agreements, the higher bilateral component in annual trade exchanges shown

in the tables may somewhat exaggerate the real change that has occurred.

In some respects, the existence of considerable western European export surpluses is the most interesting feature of the tables. The Finnish export surpluses (with the Soviet Union) have already been explained. Until 1954, Sweden had export surpluses in trade with the Soviet Union, resulting from deliveries under the long-term credit accorded to that country. Belgium-Luxembourg achieved export surpluses in trade with eastern European countries — for example, Poland and Rumania — during most years, largely accounted for by steel deliveries paid for in sterling. Denmark had export surpluses in trade with Czechoslovakia in 1954, with eastern Germany in 1953 and 1954, and with the Soviet Union in 1953, largely as a result of increased butter and meat imports into these countries; and these surpluses also were settled in sterling. Similarly, France had big export surpluses with Hungary and Poland in 1955 and 1956 as a result of exceptional wheat deliveries. There are, in fact, many examples in east-west European trade during the fifties of such exceptional western European deliveries settled in cash or financed by a short-term credit, as in the case of the exceptionally large Polish imports of rye and base metals from western Germany in 1956.

Among the eastern European countries, Rumania displays the greatest increase in the bilateral component of its east-west trade during the fifties and a gradual shift from Rumanian import surpluses to export surpluses (see Table 20). The export surpluses of 1954-1956 were largely with Finland and resulted from the latter country's triangular agreements. The reversion of the oil industry from joint Soviet-Rumanian to wholly Rumanian ownership in 1955 and the subsequent rise of Rumanian oil exports to western markets may also have been a factor in the change.

The existence of import surpluses in the commodity trade of individual eastern European countries with western Europe indicates not only the time-lags in balancing over clearing accounts and the credits already mentioned, but also some transfers of western currencies between eastern European countries. Some countries have also earned surpluses in their trade with the United States (and perhaps very occasionally with some other overseas countries) and used those for settlements within Europe. The United States has, in fact, maintained import surpluses in its trade with eastern Europe of some \$40-50 million annually, except during 1957 to 1959, when some exports to Poland were financed by long-term loans; and all the eastern European countries, except Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, have earned dollar surpluses in this trade.

Among the eastern European countries, Czechoslovakia and eastern Germany appear to have maintained the highest degree of bilateral balancing of visible trade with western Europe; and the greatest increase in the bilateral component occurred in Soviet trade (leaving aside the special case of Rumania).

The diminishing Soviet export surplus in trade with western Europe, the growing imports from overseas

countries, and the large credits for purchases of Soviet equipment accorded several overseas countries, have together called for an increase in Soviet gold sales. During the three years 1957 to 1959, such sales have been estimated by western sources at \$260 million, \$215 million and \$270 million respectively. During earlier years in the fifties, gold sales were appreciably lower, only in 1953/54 approaching \$200 million.

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A NOTE ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND PROBLEMS OF EXPORT-CREDIT GUARANTEES

(with special reference to western Europe)

Recent measures by a number of governments, especially in western Europe and North America, to expand the scope of export-credit guarantee schemes point to the growing importance of these arrangements in international trade. As long as international trade was financed principally by bank acceptances or documentary credits for short-term transactions, and by securities floated by the larger debtors on well-organized capital markets for medium-term or long-term transactions, export finance and export-credit insurance raised no special difficulties. Governments did not need to intervene in or to control the technical arrangements through which export trade was financed and developed; such matters were left entirely to the banking community. This, broadly, was the situation up to the early twenties, when the export-credit insurance schemes then existing were managed by private firms such as the Trade Indemnity Co. Ltd. in the United Kingdom, the Hermes Versicherung AG in Germany, and the Société française d'assurance in France.¹

Two major developments originating in the twenties — which have since gained steadily in importance — have caused a radical change in this situation. First was the growth of uncertainty, political and economic, characteristic of the late twenties and the thirties. Widespread market dislocation, foreign exchange crises, political instability and the onset of the great depression transformed the conditions under which international trade had been hitherto conducted. Uncertainty beset even short-term transactions; for, in addition to the traditional "default" or "insolvency" risk faced by the exporter,² there was the threat of non-payment as a result of "political" risks³ or non-transferability of outstanding claims ("conversion" risk). These risks were often difficult to

assess, and banks and private insurance corporations were increasingly reluctant to cover them.

These private institutions, discouraged by several unsuccessful ventures in the early twenties, found it difficult to apply their traditional techniques — the assessment of individual credit-worthiness by banks and the use of actuarial principles by insurance companies — to a new type of operation. As a result, many governments were led to engage in export-credit insurance — at first mainly in respect of non-commercial risks — in co-operation with existing institutions. In the United Kingdom, the Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) was set up under the control of the Board of Trade as early as 1920; the Hermes Versicherung AG was reorganized in 1925 to operate as an agent for the State of Germany; in France the Compagnie française du commerce extérieur was established in 1928.⁴

A second factor, which began to operate prior to the second World War but became much stronger during the 1950s, has resulted in recent years in widespread modifications to export-credit guarantee schemes: the commodity composition of world trade has changed so that the proportion of capital goods has risen steeply. This has produced a twofold result. First, financing has become increasingly complex — longer credit terms are sought and importers of capital goods are often enterprises or institutions in countries with a shortage of foreign exchange. Second, the willingness of economically developed countries to participate in the industrialization of the developing countries has necessitated a reorganization of export-credit insurance schemes, for the traditional supply of medium-term finance had dwindled since the thirties to a quite inadequate level.⁵

¹ For a detailed historical review of credit insurance in general, and export-credit insurance in particular, see Hans Karrer, *Elements of Credit Insurance*, London, 1958.

² That is, the so-called "del credere" risk, which consists in the insolvency of the buyer or his failure to pay within a specified period for goods accepted.

³ The main "political" risks are war and civil disturbances, cancellation of licences by the authorities of the importing country, and administrative limitations by the authorities of the importing country preventing the debtor from carrying out his legal commitments.

⁴ In some countries the transition from a purely private to a public controlled institution was not so clear-cut. In Italy, for instance, the Società Italiana Assicurazione di Crediti continued to be the only responsible agency for the scheme, but was granted reinsurance privileges in 1927. But in 1953 the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni was also established. In the Netherlands, according to an agreement of 1932 between a private corporation and a government agency, the former — which operates under a control commission — has continued to insure political risks but with full reinsurance rights against the State.

⁵ For a detailed illustration of this point, see Claudio Segre, "Medium-term Export Finance", *Banca Nazionale di Lavoro Quarterly Review*, Rome, June 1958.

Consequently numerous — and sometimes radical — changes were introduced into the operation of traditional schemes in the late forties and in the fifties. The reasons underlying the changes were manifold. In some countries (e.g. Switzerland in 1958)⁶ export-credit insurance schemes were broadened as a means of supporting certain industries (particularly engineering) in which exports are of high importance. In the United Kingdom (in 1949 and 1954) and western Germany (in 1959), the expansion of the schemes was officially sponsored by the extension of special direct guarantees, partly from the desire to promote the industrialization of the less developed countries, partly from the wish to boost certain exports "in the national interest". Another — and increasingly important — motive underlying recent changes has been the anxiety of governments not to "fall behind" competitors who offer more attractive conditions on capital-goods markets. In short, recent developments represent a move towards both the standardization of existing schemes (much along the lines of the British, French and west German systems) and their extension. For that reason the desirability of closer co-operation among countries running export-credit guarantee schemes is increasingly discussed. The need for such co-operation is most evident in the problem of assessing to what extent medium-term export credits might be utilized as a source of additional finance for development.

Institutional Features of Export-credit Guarantee Schemes

Countries operating credit-insurance schemes may be broadly classified in three groups: (a) countries with an expanded system, such as the United Kingdom, western Germany, France and the Netherlands; (b) countries with a somewhat more limited system, such as Italy (until recently), Switzerland, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries; (c) the United States is in a category by itself owing to the special techniques of the Export-Import Bank (see below). Only a few less industrialized countries of western Europe have no export-credit guarantee schemes at all — for example, Portugal and Greece.

The present tendency, as noted above, is towards a certain standardization and expansion of existing schemes. This process has taken, and may be expected to take in the future, the following forms: (i) countries with a limited system gradually extend it so as to approach the pattern prevailing in countries of the first group — an outstanding example in recent years

has been Japan⁷ with, to a lesser extent, Switzerland and Italy;⁸ (ii) countries with an expanded system borrow some features of the system operated in competing countries;⁹ (iii) leading industrial countries continue to extend the scope of their schemes so as to grant direct guarantees to banks or to insure finance credit to foreign governments or firms — this development owes something to the efforts of the United Kingdom and western Germany to compete directly with the "Eximbank" of the United States, but has led to fairly similar measures in other countries;¹⁰ (iv) in all countries the duration and conditions of credit guarantees are gradually standardized in respect of percentage cover, duration of guarantees, rates of premia, etc.

Because of this trend towards uniformity, there is advantage in describing the most important features of the main schemes of export-credit guarantees briefly rather than the detail of the technical arrangements at length. These technical points, however, have been systematically tabulated on the basis of information available at the end of 1959 (see Table 1). It can be seen that, despite some differences in coverage, the various schemes are fairly uniform, at any rate in respect of the "traditional" or "ordinary" schemes — i.e. those which are not based on special, direct, and unconditional guarantees. There are significant differences among countries in the extent to which, in addition to the traditional schemes, the "special" schemes are also used in order to promote longer or more extensive guarantees for selected categories of transactions.

The main differences among the "ordinary" schemes consist in the complete exclusion of commercial risks in some countries (e.g. Switzerland and Italy) or of "protracted default" (e.g. western Germany and the United States in some cases), the exclusion in a number of countries of risks arising from exchange-rate or cost fluctuations (France has the

⁷ A government-controlled scheme of very limited scope was put into effect in 1950. Thereafter the scheme was steadily extended — in 1951 to cover most commercial risks; in 1953 to cover exchange rate fluctuations; in 1954 to cover certain services; in 1955 to cover 50 per cent of advertising expenses in case of non-penetration of the foreign market; in 1956 to cover Japanese investment abroad and in 1957 to cover failure to transfer dividends of such investments. See "Mittel und Langfristige Exportfinanzierung im internationalen Vergleich", *Der Volkswirt*, Frankfurt, 7 November 1959.

⁸ The Swiss scheme was extended by a law of 26 September 1958, which took effect on 1 May 1959. The Italian scheme was first extended in 1953, and subsequently in December 1957.

⁹ Thus, coverage tends to extend to pre-shipment risks (following the west German model); "protracted default" is increasingly assimilated to "insolvency"; "conversion" risks are increasingly covered, etc.

¹⁰ Thus Canada has introduced a (limited) scheme of direct, unconditional guarantees. France is reported to be contemplating the introduction of a similar procedure (*La Vie française*, 6 May 1960).

⁶ See, for instance, "Message du Conseil fédéral à l'Assemblée fédérale concernant une nouvelle loi sur la garantie contre les risques à l'exportation", *Feuille fédérale*, 22 May 1958.

most favourable provisions in this respect), and the exclusion in some countries of certain categories, e.g. pre-shipment operations, transit trade, services of national firms abroad, etc. Moreover, only some countries cover losses arising from unsuccessful penetration of foreign markets (the so-called "dollar drive" policies initiated by the United Kingdom in 1949 and France in 1950).

These variations are largely explained either by institutional arrangements, such as the availability of cover under private schemes (an important principle in the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Belgium, for example) or by general considerations tending to limit the participation of the State to only those risks which are regarded as being beyond the normal range of activity of the entrepreneur. Special factors may also be important: thus the extensive guarantee available in France against cost and exchange-rate fluctuations resulted directly from the persistent inflationary conditions of the immediate post-war period.

Other differences relate to the varying percentage of coverage — ranging from below 50 per cent to 100 per cent — for given risks. Political risks and those associated with catastrophes are generally more fully covered than commercial risks (up to 95 per cent for the former, but generally below 80 per cent for the latter). When the foreign buyer is a government or public body,¹¹ coverage — for both commercial and political risks — is generally higher.

It is difficult to determine whether there is uniformity of payment of fees by insurance clients: the premium pattern is always complex — rates depending on the type of risk, its duration, and its amount. There is often both a fixed fee and a variable one. But differences seem to be small, because export-credit insurance schemes have been operated — so far at least — on primarily commercial principles (see below). Probably more important is the degree to which transactions are insured according either to fairly rigid and clearly defined criteria (as seems to be the case in the smaller European countries) or to *ad hoc* criteria on a case-by-case basis. ECGD, for instance, is reported to pursue rather flexible policies (rates being shaply differentiated and "individualized"). In western Germany, although the scale of rates is comparatively standardized, conditions are in fact rather flexible on account of the tendency to allow the amount of self-financing to vary in accordance with credit-worthiness and other considerations relating to the country of the debtor.

¹¹ For instance, the sharpest distinction is in the United Kingdom where "protracted default" — but not insolvency — is excluded from coverage when the foreign buyer is private. In western Germany, coverage for commercial risks is 70 per cent when the foreign buyer is private, and 90 per cent when it is a government or public body.

The importance of apparent differences in the formal institutional arrangements — whether the agency conducting the business is a government department (United Kingdom),¹² a private company (western Germany, Netherlands) or a private corporation with a special status (France) — should not be overemphasized. In fact, the degree of government control is approximately the same in most countries: considerable control, at least over policy-making, is exercised by means of either the right of appointment of the higher officials to the boards of the corporations concerned, or supervision by a government-controlled committee. All countries also have a broadly similar system of financing, despite differences of detail, whether it be a permanent guarantee fund or recurrent budgetary appropriations.

The four most developed schemes in the world today are those in operation in western Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the United States. The west German scheme was extended in 1959 to provide guarantees on "capital export" risks in addition to guarantees on "commodity export" risks. The operation of the scheme is entrusted to two private agencies acting on behalf of the State, the Hermes Versicherung AG in Hamburg — concerned primarily with private transactions — and the Deutsche Revision und Treuhand AG — dealing primarily in public transactions. The west German guarantees are fairly extensive (see Table 1), and the system is quite flexible. The "capital export" scheme under the Budget Law of 1959 was devised to facilitate the grant of medium-term and long-term (more than five years) credit. Under this law (art. 18, para. 3) commodity exports — which the authorities hold to be of special national interest — are guaranteed (except for commercial risks) up to a maximum of 80 per cent and for a period of 10 years (exceptionally 15 years). In addition, the Budget Law has provided for extensive guarantees of loans and participations (art. 18, para. 1), against the freezing of outstanding balances abroad (art. 18, para. 2), and finance credits (art. 18, para. 4). The "capital export" scheme is managed by Deutsche Revision und Treuhand AG. The premia are 1-1.5 per cent per annum. The scheme is closely linked to the export credit system of western Germany. The ceiling on government liabilities in respect of outstanding commitments is at present limited to DM 12 billion (\$2.8 billion) for the "commodity export" scheme, and to DM 2 billion (\$0.5 billion) for the "capital export" scheme.

In the United Kingdom there are two different schemes: one covering "ordinary" operations and one dealing with "special" operations. The former, apart from normal commercial, political and transfer risks,

¹² Recent changes in the organization of ECGD have tended to reduce rather than increase the degree of direct government control.

TABLE I
Export-credit guarantee schemes

	United Kingdom	Western Germany	France	United States	Selected features in other countries
I. Institutional features					
Authority responsible	Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD)	Hermes Versicherung A.G. Deutsche Revision und Treuhand A.G.	Compagnie française d'Assurance pour le Commerce extérieur (COFACE)	Eximbank	ITALY: Basic Law (1953); last change (1957). Authority: INA (state) and SIAC (private). SWITZERLAND: Basic Law (28 March 1934); last change (26 Sept. 1958). Authority: government departments. Various private corporations. DENMARK: Last change (1960). Authority: Statens Eksportkredit udvalg (state). AUSTRIA: Last change (1960). Authority: Ost. Kontrollbank A.G., Wien (acts on account of government) and private organizations. BELGIUM: Office National du Ducroire (state) and various private organizations (e.g. Cie Belge d'Assurance-Credit). NETHERLANDS: The Nederlandsche Credit-Verzekerings-Maatschappij N.V. (private) with reinsurance privileges against a state reinsurance body. SWEDEN: State Institute and private organizations. CANADA: Modelled after British pattern: Export Credit Insurance Corporation is similar to ECGD. Last change: 1960.
Status	Government department (Board of Trade)	Private corporations acting on behalf of government	Private corporation acting under control or account of government	Autonomous government agency	
Date established	1920	Reorganized 1925	1928	1934	
Date of basic legislation	ECG Act of 1949	Law of 26 August 1949	Law of June 1946		
Last important change	1957	1959 (Art. 18, Budget Law)	Decree of 16 March 1957	May 1960	
II. Guarantee features					
A. Ordinary schemes					
Commercial risks	Covered (after acceptance of goods)	85 Private buyers Government and public bodies	Insolvency (not default) Private 70 Public 80	Available only in special cases (see below: comprehensive guarantees)	ITALY: Short-term risks are excluded. Commercial risks insured privately (SIAC). Other usual risks (but not exchange-rate fluctuations) covered up to 85 per cent. No "export drive" policies, but price guarantee introduced in 1957. "Special supplies" are granted preferential treatment. SWITZERLAND: Commercial risks insured privately. Usual risks covered: 85 per cent. Generally restrictive conditions (no "export drive" policies, etc.). DENMARK: Usual risks (including commercial) covered generally for maximum 85 per cent, but 50 per cent for losses on stocks abroad. Guarantee Fund: One billion kroner. Tendency for scheme to expand. Transactions covered are mainly short-term (12 to 18 months). AUSTRIA: Usual risks covered but not short-term (less than 6 months) transactions. Conditions are generally rather restrictive. But more favourable treatment applies under a special procedure of "non-refundable credits" which are taken over by the Österreichische Export-Fondo Gesellschaft, Ceil-ling on government commitments: Sch. 1 billion. BELGIUM: Commercial risks of private buyer excluded. Other usual risks covered from 75 to 85 per cent. Two-thirds of policies are medium-term.
Political and catastrophic risks	Covered up to 95	Covered 80	Covered: Private 80 Public 90	Short-term transactions (up to 180 days) 90	
Economic and monetary (transfer, etc.) risks	Covered up to 95	Conversion 75 risk covered separately (KT)	Covered: Private 80 Public 90		
Other	"Dollar drive" policies (losses)	Pre-shipment policies (fabrication risks) 80 (cost)	Cost increases (on losses above 20 per cent) 100		
					NETHERLANDS: Extensive coverage of usual risks, including "dollar drive" policies, since 1957. Cover per-

Two-thirds of policies are medium-term.

Main categories excluded	Risks covered by private schemes	Default of private	Protracted default	Commercial risks in most cases	<p>NETHERLANDS: Extensive coverage of usual risks, including "dollar drive" policies since 1952. Cover percentages are sharply differentiated and ranged from 50 to 90 per cent.</p> <p>SWEDEN: Usual risks (except catastrophic) are covered, including losses on stockpiling abroad for certain countries only. No cover for exchange rate fluctuations. Cover percentages vary from 70 to 85 per cent. Mainly short-term transactions are covered. Present ceiling Kr. 600 million, mostly unused.</p>
Ceiling on commitments	Pre-financing Maritime risks £1,000 million	Losses on exchange rate fluctuations DM 12 billion	None		
<i>B. Special schemes</i>	<p>(1) "Economic Assistance Scheme": guarantees of national interest (1949)</p> <p>(2) "Special Direct Guarantees" (1954) For contracts above £100,000 Amount £85 million as at April 1958</p>	<p>"Capital Export Guarantees" (Budget Law of 1959, Art. 18)</p> <p>(1) Loans, participations</p> <p>(2) Frozen balances</p> <p>(3) Commodity exports "of national interest"</p> <p>(4) finance credit</p>		<p>(1) Direct loans to foreign governments or firms</p> <p>(2) "Take-out agreements" with US banks (exporter credit guarantee, comprehensive guarantee and political guarantee) for medium-term credits only. Cover up to 90 per cent</p> <p>(3) Capital export guarantee</p> <p>(4) DLF guarantees</p> <p>(5) Special programmes (cotton, tobacco)</p>	<p>DENMARK: Limited system of "finance guarantees" up to 75 per cent of invoice value of orders. Maximum duration 5 years, except for ships (6 years).</p> <p>CANADA: In 1960 a scheme of direct unconditional guarantees for credits above two years was established. Cover: up to 80 per cent of contract price. Ceiling of this scheme as well as ordinary scheme: Canadian \$400 million. Up to now, ordinary scheme (85 per cent coverage of usual risks) has mainly affected short-term transactions.</p>
	<p>Coverage</p> <p>(1) Up to 100 per cent of cost</p> <p>(2) Up to 90 per cent (April 1958)</p>	<p>Coverage: varying (80 per cent maximum and 24 per cent maximum for income)</p> <p>Maximum duration: 10 (and exceptionally 15) years</p>			
	<p>Ceiling</p> <p>(1) No separate ceiling but amount is included in either one of the two other categories</p> <p>(2) £400 million</p>	DM 2 billion			

includes policies for transit, services abroad, etc., and also "dollar drive" policies covering a part of losses (on market surveys, product tests, advertising and stockpiling abroad) arising from failure to win a lasting footing in dollar area markets. The latter scheme comprises both the "Economic Assistance Scheme" introduced in 1949 and the "special direct guarantees" introduced in 1954. In both cases, the transaction — which must conform to certain standards — is extensively covered by means of direct unconditional guarantees to banks (i.e. with recourse to the exporter only for the uncovered part of the contract). Thus, the exporter is relieved not only of a large part of the risks, but also of bank indebtedness;¹³ moreover, the term of the credit may exceed five years. The British system is operated very flexibly: policies are differentiated according to country and individual borrowers; and there is close co-ordination with private institutions (which generally take up commercial risks themselves). Despite the extension of the system in 1949 and 1954, the British system is still principally concerned with short-term risks — policies with a maturity of 18 months or less at present constitute approximately three-fourths of total liabilities.¹⁴ The present ceilings are £1,000 million (\$2.8 billion) for normal operations, and £400 million (\$1.1 billion) for "direct special guarantees". There is no separate ceiling for "guarantees of national interest": it is determined by adding the amount of such guarantees to the amount granted to either (or both) of the other two categories and subtracting the sum from the ceiling prescribed for the latter categories.

The French scheme has so far been primarily concerned with covering ordinary export risks at short and medium term. The scheme is distinguished not only by its extensive coverage of such risks, but also by the variety of its special policies relating to "market penetration" (e.g. policies covering losses on exhibitions abroad, advertising, etc.) or providing protection against economic fluctuations — notably cost increases, under a scheme initiated in 1949 and managed directly by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. A special feature of the French scheme is that no ceiling has been set to the volume of risks assured

either by the *Compagnie française d'assurance pour le commerce extérieur* (COFACE) or under the price guarantee scheme. The Minister of Finance has recently indicated that the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, in conjunction with the Bank of France and the specialized credit institutions, will — in exceptional cases — consider covering export credits of a duration exceeding five years.¹⁵ Finance will be secured partly from a special budgetary account, and partly from loans floated on the capital market.

In the United States, there is no special agency or department dealing exclusively or primarily in export-credit insurance: export-credit guarantees must be arranged with the Export-Import Bank. This autonomous public agency did not, until May of this year, offer short-term guarantees, but was ready to conclude special "agreements" with banks for medium-term or long-term transactions. The Eximbank is prepared, on a case-by-case basis, to buy for cash from the exporter — and without recourse on him — obligations up to 85 per cent of the financed portion of the transaction; but at least 20 per cent of the invoice value has to be paid by the buyer before or on delivery of the goods. Another technique is the "comprehensive guarantee", which covers both the commercial and political risks of the exporter or his bank to the value of 85 per cent of the financed portion of the transaction in cases where the exporter or his bank is prepared to finance the transaction. Finally, under the same conditions as above, and if the bank is ready to assume the commercial risks, the Eximbank is prepared to cover the political risks.

Apart from such diverse types of guarantee arranged in co-operation with commercial banks, the Eximbank has been heavily engaged in direct long-term financing of foreign governments, public bodies or private firms importing from the United States so as to exonerate the exporter from both the long-term financing and the credit risk.¹⁶ The United States system could thus be considered, until recently, the most favourable for exporters engaging in long-term transactions — with the proviso, however, that the exporter usually had either to convince Eximbank of the special interest of the projected transaction or to participate in a project initiated or sponsored by the Bank itself. Yet the scheme did little for short-term transactions. It is for this reason, and in the context of the government programme to improve the United States balance of payments, that the Eximbank now offers (since May 1960) export guarantees covering political and "economic" risks (non-transferability,

¹³ The exporter need not even participate in the financing of the transaction at all. The bank — once ECGD's guarantee is obtained — opens a letter of credit in favour of the importer, providing for him to repay the bank according to the financing plan, which actually comprises two contracts: one between the exporter and the importer, the other between the latter and the former's bank. This method of financing is an extension to the field of export credits of the refinancing credit technique.

¹⁴ The trend is, however, towards a lengthening of the duration of guarantees. The proportion of risks covered for a duration of three to five years has steadily increased since the early fifties. Since May 1960, credit for exports of machinery may be insured for a duration of five (instead of previously three) years (see *Bulletin of the Credit Insurance Association*, London, May 1960).

¹⁵ *Le Monde*, 17-18 July 1960.

¹⁶ In addition, since 1954 the Eximbank, acting on account of the International Co-operation Administration, has guaranteed United States investments abroad in selected countries. Closely similar systems were available in certain cases for exports financed by ICA or the Development Loan Fund.

cancellation of import permits, etc.) in short-term transactions — defined as those for which credits do not exceed 180 days. It is reported that this device may be extended in the near future to medium-term credits.

The Economic Effects of Export-credit Guarantees

The magnitude and recent expansion of public guarantees for exports is revealed in the available statistics. In recent years guaranteed exports constituted some 17-18 per cent of total exports from the United Kingdom, a percentage which probably also applies, broadly, to western Germany.¹⁷ The proportions in other countries are lower.¹⁸ These global ratios conceal wide differences among groups of commodities and countries: for engineering products the ratio of insured exports to total exports is much higher than average;¹⁹ similarly, the proportion of exports to less developed countries which is insured is above average.

In almost all countries the available quantitative information and qualitative evidence point to the rapid growth of export guarantees in the late fifties. In the United Kingdom, guaranteed exports rose from 8.3 per cent of total exports in 1948 to 12.6 per cent in 1950-1951, 14.6 per cent in 1951-1952, 16 per cent in 1957-1958, and 18 per cent in 1958-1959. In western Germany, Hermes guarantees alone covered 3.6 per cent of all exports in 1950 and probably 15 per cent in 1957-1958.²⁰ Thus, governments have repeatedly raised the ceilings on their liabilities in respect of export guarantees. In western Germany, for instance, the "Guarantee Fund" of DM 120 million at the end of 1949 was raised to DM 9.5 billion in 1959, and DM 12 billion in 1960. Recently, upward revisions have been made in the United Kingdom, Italy, Denmark, Austria, Canada and elsewhere.

There are few official data on the total amount of outstanding guarantees and their net annual changes. In the United Kingdom, outstanding liabilities on account of the export guarantees of the ECGD amounted to £481 (\$1,358) million at the end of 1958, and £521 (\$1,459) million at the end of 1959. In

western Germany, outstanding liabilities of Hermes were DM 8.2 (\$1.9) billion at the end of 1958 and DM 9.2 (\$2.2) billion at the end of 1959. In France, medium-term policies outstanding amounted to 275 billion francs at the end of 1957.²¹

On the basis of scattered data it would seem that in recent years the amount of net new guarantees for OEEC countries as a whole has varied between \$250 million and \$500 million a year. These amounts are without doubt much higher than those recorded in the early fifties; but it is difficult to determine whether the trend towards an increase in net new guarantees has accelerated or stabilized in the last two or three years. In some countries the amount of new guarantees granted has been offset by that of previous guarantees expiring. The trend has, however, clearly differed from country to country. The tendency was unmistakably upwards in western Germany, and to a lesser extent in France and the Scandinavian countries except Norway, but appears to have stabilized in the United Kingdom, Belgium and Italy. It is also clear that in the last two years western Germany has provided the bulk of net new guarantees, followed by France and Italy, with the United Kingdom well behind.²² For the past decade, therefore, the general tendency has been for the volume of insured credits to rise — both absolutely and in relation to total exports; but the amount of net new guarantees has moved more erratically.

The volume of new guarantees has been affected by many different factors in world politics and trade. The effect of a disturbance (e.g. the war in Korea, the Brazilian and Turkish payments crises) has generally been first to swell the volume of new business insured, followed, after a lag, by the development of an opposite trend. This has resulted from the policy of the credit insurers themselves — in setting some limit to their liabilities — but it has also arisen from the delayed effects of exporters' efforts to reorient their trade towards safer markets. This kind of fluctuation has importantly affected the management of the credit insurance institutes. But the possible relationships between cyclical fluctuations in trade and fluctuations in export credits and export guarantees pose an economic problem of wider importance.

Medium-term or long-term export credits have an important place in the financing of trade in capital goods, and especially in financing the imports of less developed countries. Consequently, it has often been argued that every effort should be made to minimize the amplitude of fluctuations in the supply of new

¹⁷ Data available for Hermes guarantees alone indicate that the ratio of such insured exports to total exports varied between 8 per cent and 13 per cent in 1952-1957 (C. Segré, *op. cit.*, p. 152).

¹⁸ In Switzerland the proportion in recent years has been close to 10 per cent (*Message du Conseil fédéral, etc. op. cit.*, p. 1025); but in the early fifties it was less than 3 per cent (see Dr. Othmar Schürch, "Probleme der Exportfinanzierung", *Schweizerische Zentrale für Handelsförderung*, Lausanne 1957).

¹⁹ For instance, in the Netherlands, half of total guarantees apply to exports of ships.

²⁰ See "Mittel- und Langfristige Exportfinanzierung im Internationalen Vergleich", *Der Volkswirt*, Frankfurt, 7 November 1959.

²¹ See C. Segré, *op. cit.*, p. 150. It is difficult to convert the figure into dollars because of recurrent changes in the exchange rate. In 1957 the rate was 420 francs to the dollar.

²² Outside Europe, Japan appears to have recorded the largest increase in the volume of guaranteed exports in recent years.

export credits, or even to vary credit insurance facilities in order to help to moderate cyclical fluctuations in trade. Capital exporters could be encouraged to increase the availability of export credits in time of recession — thus contributing to revival at home and the maintenance of investment activity abroad — and to reduce this supply in times of boom — thus helping to check inflationary developments at home without impeding development abroad (since during this phase of the cycle primary producers may be expected to have increasing earnings). The role of export-credit insurance in such policies could probably be quite important — since the granting of medium-term export credits is generally made conditional upon prior insurance — if the terms of insurance were varied flexibly by the authorities in accordance with anti-cyclical policies.

A more immediate problem is that of determining the desirable rate of expansion of medium-term export credits. Three main questions arise in this connexion: (i) Should the rate of expansion be appraised independently of banking criteria, and, more specifically, should export-credit guarantee schemes be subsidized? (ii) Is there a danger of a "credit race" leading to disruptive competition among suppliers of medium-term credit? (iii) To what extent could medium-term export credits help finance development?

Export-credit insurance schemes are normally operated in accordance with "commercial principles". This means that insured parties pay a fee adequate to cover possible losses *plus* administrative expenses over a set period. Under these circumstances the role of any "Guarantee Fund" is to provide adequate working capital and to constitute a line of reserves which creates the flexibility and confidence necessary to the operation of the scheme.²³ The post-war record of credit-insurance schemes has been extremely satisfactory in this respect. The finding of the Berne Union — a private association of export-credit insurers²⁴ which periodically scrutinizes the operations of its members — has been that so far no "normal" export-credit insurance scheme has been systematically subsidized. Moreover, the existing schemes have a very good record of financial management, and losses have remained extremely low.²⁵ Losses have generally

been short-lived (e.g. in 1953-1954 in the United Kingdom as a result of the Brazilian crisis) and subsequently recouped. Insolvency has caused an outstandingly low level of losses: most losses have arisen from "political and conversion" risks.

While the favourable record in respect of financing, especially in the fifties, cannot be gainsaid, it must none the less be remembered that conditions in the last decade were themselves favourable compared with those of the thirties. In particular, the availability of government grants has afforded flexibility to capital importers; and economic expansion has generally prevailed. Under more adverse conditions the experience of export-credit guarantee schemes might have been quite different. Secondly, schemes may well be extended in such a way as to represent in some degree a departure from the principles applied in the past. Although even "ordinary" schemes cannot be based entirely on actuarial principles, experience has shown that by following certain time-tested criteria of risk selection²⁶ it is possible to keep a scheme under control. Under "special guarantee" schemes, risks are naturally higher and the counterbalancing of diverse contracts more difficult; and the very *raison d'être* of these schemes to some extent precludes the use in management of purely commercial principles. Experience has been too short to permit a final judgement; but it should not be overlooked that until 1958 (i.e. after four years of effective operation) the separate section of the ECGD responsible for handling "special guarantees" does not appear to have borne large losses, nor to have been systematically subsidized.

The problem of subsidization is, of course, quite different for those operations which are specifically undertaken to assist development — for instance, "tied loans" under section 3 of the ECGD in the United Kingdom, and certain operations of the Eximbank or the Development Loan Fund in the United States. In such cases it is desirable for the line to be clearly drawn between "ordinary" transactions, which must ultimately be self-financed (either directly or through underwriting), and "special" operations the finance of which is to some extent in the nature of a grant.

A second question is whether there has already been a tendency — or whether a risk now exists — for the expansion of export-credit guarantee schemes to deteriorate into a disruptive competitive race between suppliers of medium-term credit. The cost of insurance does not seem to be a major consideration

²³ As C. Segré puts it (*op. cit.*, p. 42): the rationale of state-covered export-credit insurance is not so much "the fact that the State is ready to insure risks which, from a business point of view, it would be unreasonable to insure; it is the fact that the State is not in danger of becoming illiquid that introduces a real difference in the cost of risk-bearing for public and private insurance schemes respectively".

²⁴ The official name of this institution is "Union d'assureurs de crédits internationaux" — for details, see below.

²⁵ In Switzerland, from 1934 to 1957, the ratio of losses to insured credits was 0.7 per mille; in the United Kingdom written-off claims from 1930 to March 1952 amounted to only £1.5 million.

²⁶ For example, by imposing "whole turnover policies" instead of insuring separate transactions (as in the United Kingdom for short-term insurance policies) or by setting up a system of incentives, or disincentives, according to the type of risk (as is done in western Germany).

in this connexion²⁷ although it does play a role, especially for short-term transactions. But the duration of insurance coverage — which determines the duration of credit — is very relevant. The rules of the Berne Union provide that insurance of medium-term credit should not exceed five years, except in a few cases.²⁸ However, strong pressure to extend these limits has been exerted by exporters in almost all countries. One reason generally advanced has been that, because of its special techniques, the Eximbank (which participates only as an observer in the Berne Union) is able to offer exporters what in fact amount to long-term guarantees. Another reason is that the time limitation of a medium-term credit may be an impediment to a harmonious development programme. For quite a number of projects a five-year credit limit may be neither technologically nor economically appropriate. Longer-term credits may thus be desirable in certain cases; but the danger exists that capital suppliers may be tempted — in order to gain temporary access to a market — to grant unduly long credit terms, without considering such factors as creditworthiness in the light of the total obligations of the debtor country.

The danger of unco-ordinated medium-term credit supply affects not only capital exporters (which may overbid one another without any significant or lasting increase in the total flow of such capital but with danger to their own individual credit structures), but capital importers also. The temptation is great for capital-importing countries to plan their development largely on the basis of the immediate availability of credit.²⁹ By concentrating on obtaining the maximum capital supply from the temporarily most advantageous sources, the capital importer helps to create an exposed position for the capital exporter; the latter may subsequently be led suddenly to reduce the flow of new capital, thereby causing costly dislocations of complex development projects.

It is therefore not surprising that capital exporters have tried to achieve some co-ordination of the supply of medium-term export credit, in particular by standardizing and in some degree regulating export-credit guarantee schemes. But it is difficult to discover how far this has prevented a "competitive" race from taking place. Part of the difficulty consists in determin-

ing at what point credit competition deteriorates into a "disruptive race"; moreover, statistical and other data providing the basis for an objective judgement are lacking. It would appear, however, that — at least up to 1958 — it may have been exaggerated to claim that a "disruptive race" was taking place: in only relatively few cases could such credit competition reasonably cause grave international concern — especially in view of the acute shortage of capital in the less developed countries. Yet it is also true that in some instances (e.g. in the supply of medium-term credit to Brazil and Turkey) such competition has been damaging; and there are signs that exporters in many countries are becoming impatient of the generally cautious attitude of their governments anxious to abide by the rules of the Berne Union.

The undesirability of excessive competition among medium-term credit suppliers should not, however, be isolated from the broader problem of the world capital shortage in the light of the requirements of the less developed countries. It is clear that, especially in terms of banking techniques, there must be a distinction between development finance proper and medium-term commercial export credit, yet a too rigid approach would undoubtedly impede the development of the less advanced areas of the world and check the growth of international trade — growth which would also benefit the industrialized countries themselves.³⁰ It must therefore be admitted that the proposal for the stabilization or curtailment of medium-term export credit — as if this constituted almost an end in itself — rests on rather narrow criteria.³¹

In view of the somewhat conflicting requirements of traditional financial techniques on the one hand, and of development on the other, a reappraisal of the role of medium-term export credits seems to be called for, and there appears to be ample scope for international debate, co-operation, and agreement in this field. Basically the problem is to see to what extent — and in what form — medium-term export credit might play a part in filling the gap between purely commercial (essentially short-term) credit and purely development (essentially long-term) credit. Medium-term credits should not in any case be lumped together as if they were homogeneous; and a more flexible classification of credits would seem to be desirable. A more flexible classification of credits would in turn allow the elaboration of more flexible policies.

Such a reappraisal of the function of medium-term export credit would, however, require closer international co-operation lest it create fresh difficulties for

²⁷ For instance, in the early stage of the Brazilian payment crisis of the early fifties the doubling of the rate charged by ECGD did not discourage exporters (see *Fourth Report from the Select Committee on Estimates*, House of Commons Paper No. 149, Session 1952-1953).

²⁸ Terms are calculated from the time of shipment of goods. Hence, to the five-year term should be added the time required for production and processing. The two main exceptions to the five-year rule relate to credits for the purchase of aircraft (seven years) and to exports financed bilaterally under a government-to-government line of credit (up to 15 years).

²⁹ It is important to bear in mind that the discussion is here in terms of medium-term (and not long-term) credit.

³⁰ See, for instance, *Economic Survey of Europe in 1953*, pp. 203 *et seq.*

³¹ See L. Archibald and M. A. B. Hamlyn: "Finance for Overseas Development and Export Credits", *Bankers' Magazine*, July 1960.

both suppliers and recipients of medium-term capital. A number of international institutions are already concerned with problems relating to export credits and, as a consequence, export-credit guarantees. The role of the Berne Union has already been mentioned.³² The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development centralizes confidential information on the amount of medium-term credit and periodically issues statements on the implications of the overall trend.³³ The OEEC has also engaged in a review of these problems, and from time to time has made recommendations to its member countries.³⁴ The European Economic Community has indicated its interest in the matter under the terms of art. 112 of the Treaty of Rome dealing with the "harmonization" of national systems of export aid. The Economic Commission for Europe — through its Committee on the Development of Trade — could also be utilized by participating governments for closer co-operation on these problems.

While present efforts to co-ordinate national policies of export-credit guarantees have as their main purpose the avoidance of "disruptive" competition, proposals have also been made for the possible expansion of export credit and export-credit guarantees. One of the most far-reaching proposals is that the financial base of medium-term export credits should be broadened through the gradual organization of national "markets" for medium-term (funded) debt, backed by appropriate credit guarantees and financed in part by the capital market itself; it has also been suggested that expansion would be made possible if the International Monetary Fund were to participate by acting as a re-discount pool for export credits, with the re-discounts being limited, however, to a short period.³⁵

Another approach has been to review the possibilities of "multilateralizing" export credits and export-credit insurance schemes.³⁶ The common basic

approach is to emphasize the role of the foreign debtor (rather than of the creditor) in export-credit insurance³⁷ as was done before the 1914-1918 war. Bills or notes providing evidence of the indebtedness of the importer would be presented by the exporter and his bank to export-credit insurance authorities in their home country, before being underwritten by an international "Import Credit Insurance Committee" tied to an international financial organization (IBRD, European Fund, European Investment Bank, etc.). Each debtor and creditor country would be given a mutually agreed quota, and gains and losses would be equalized from time to time. The proponents of such a scheme point out that, by focusing attention on the creditworthiness of debtors, the system would partly free the exporter from the credit problem proper; this is a prerequisite for an effective — and desirable — separation of "commodity" and "capital" markets.³⁸ It would also help to increase the liquidity of exporting firms, and would hence stimulate commodity exports; and the system would probably also afford greater security.

The "multilateralization" of export-credit insurance would presuppose a large degree of agreement among countries participating in the scheme: capital suppliers would be obliged to apply the rules of a code of fair practice and to permit some public control over the operations of their national schemes; capital recipients would have to be prepared to lose some of their (in part illusory) bargaining power in obtaining bilateral short-term or medium-term credits. There seems little doubt that a movement towards greater co-ordination of present export-credit insurance schemes will develop in the next few years.

Greece and one of the "Four Experts" reporting on the re-organization of OEEC, has received some press publicity. A detailed description of certain international schemes of export-credit guarantees has been presented by C. Segré in his article on "Medium Export Credit Finance" (*op. cit.*, pp. 115-122) and by "Errezero" in the *Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Quarterly Review*, September 1959, pp. 310-332.

³⁷ Thus "Errezero" defines his proposal as an "import-credit insurance scheme". An interesting, partial application of this concept can be seen in the recent bilateral agreement between Switzerland and India (see *Journal de Genève*, 3 August 1960). The agreement is based on a guarantee by the importing country and a transfer credit extended for up to ten years by the banks of the exporting country covered by a guarantee of the Swiss authorities.

³⁸ Such dissociation is desirable because there is no *a priori* reason why a country experiencing current surpluses in its balance of payments would at the same time always be in a position to produce and export capital goods for the use of industrializing countries.

³² The Berne Union comprises the representatives of the national export-credit guarantee schemes of about 20 countries, mainly from western Europe, but also from Australia, Canada, India, Israel and South Africa. The Union maintains a secretariat in Paris, and holds annual meetings. In these meetings experience is exchanged on a confidential basis, and mutual agreement is sought on the formulation of policies. The last plenary meeting of the association was held in Seville (Spain) from 2 to 9 June 1960.

³³ See, for instance, the annual reports of this institution.

³⁴ For instance, in 1958, a recommendation was made to member countries providing "guiding lines" of policy for the grant of export-credit insurance.

³⁵ For details, see L. Archibald and M. A. B. Hamlyn, *op. cit.*

³⁶ A proposal by X. Zolotas, the Governor of the Bank of

STATISTICAL ANNEXE

TABLE
Trade of western Europe with eastern Europe
Millions of current dollars ; imports c.i.f. exports f.o.b.

Country of origin for imports and destination for exports	Year and quarter	Austria		Belgium-Luxembourg		Denmark ^a		Finland		France		Western Germany ^b		Greece		Iceland		Ireland	
		Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
Albania	1958 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959 I	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	1960 I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1958 Year	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.6	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.2	3.4	3.5	0.8	0.7	—	—	—	—
	1959 I	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.3	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	6.7	2.9	6.7	0.9	1.6	—	—	—	—
	II	0.8	3.0	0.4	1.2	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	2.2	2.5	10.9	0.6	0.2	—	—	—	—
	III	1.6	3.2	0.2	1.1	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.2	4.7	12.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	IV	3.0	2.3	0.1	1.3	—	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.9	5.3	10.7	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—
	1960 I	1.3	2.2	0.8	2.0	—	0.1	0.2	—	1.2	3.3	4.0	9.5	0.4	0.7	—	—	—	—
	1958 Year	4.6	4.7	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.3	4.6	4.4	12.3	15.3	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.1
	1959 I	4.7	3.8	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.6	2.6	0.7	4.6	3.8	11.7	11.4	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.1
	II	5.6	4.0	2.6	3.2	1.8	1.9	3.6	1.6	2.6	3.5	12.8	15.9	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.1
Eastern Germany	III	4.5	4.5	2.4	3.9	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.2	1.7	4.3	13.2	16.5	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.1
	IV	6.2	6.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.6	4.2	3.8	18.6	16.1	2.5	5.2	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.1
	1960 I	6.0	7.4	3.0	5.8	2.1	1.3	2.7	1.2	4.2	3.7	15.3	11.6	2.7	2.3	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.1
	1958 Year	3.8	3.8	2.5	2.3	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	1.8	1.6	(51.1)	(47.9)	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.5	—
	1959 I	3.6	2.6	3.0	1.4	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	(50.5)	(75.1)	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.5	—
Hungary	II	2.6	3.9	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.7	3.1	(47.0)	(59.4)	0.4	0.6	2.0	0.9	0.2	—
	III	4.1	3.9	3.7	2.4	3.7	3.0	5.0	3.3	1.1	1.9	(50.3)	(57.9)	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	—
	IV	5.3	5.2	3.6	2.1	5.0	6.0	3.6	3.3	1.5	1.7	(64.8)	(68.2)	1.3	0.1	2.8	0.7	0.2	—
	1960 I	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.0	4.1	4.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	(76.1)	(51.1)	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.4	—
	1958 Year	5.1	4.9	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.7	7.6	7.2	0.6	0.6	—	0.1	—	—
Poland	1959 I	6.7	7.2	0.9	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.6	9.8	5.9	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—
	II	5.0	5.4	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.8	3.7	9.6	9.3	0.5	0.9	—	0.1	—	—
	III	5.3	5.9	1.2	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.5	9.4	9.3	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—
	IV	6.9	7.6	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	3.4	4.8	13.5	11.4	0.8	1.4	—	—	0.1	—
	1960 I	6.2	7.0	1.3	3.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	2.7	4.7	9.6	10.7	1.7	1.2	—	0.1	—	—
Rumania	1958 Year	7.4	7.8	1.5	4.0	4.2	3.0	6.1	5.1	6.2	4.0	17.8	19.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1
	1959 I	6.8	5.2	2.0	3.9	5.7	2.2	4.9	3.2	4.2	3.0	22.4	13.4	1.4	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	—
	II	5.5	4.0	1.9	3.1	4.0	3.1	4.1	5.1	2.4	3.8	17.5	19.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	—	0.2	—
	III	6.5	4.6	2.2	2.3	4.1	3.4	6.9	5.0	2.1	3.4	18.6	16.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	—
	IV	9.3	6.3	2.8	5.1	4.9	5.1	8.8	4.5	5.7	4.1	22.6	21.5	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	—
Soviet Union	1960 I	7.7	3.2	2.4	5.4	7.0	2.4	4.6	3.4	4.1	3.4	14.1	14.4	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1
	1958 Year	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	4.0	3.5	7.3	5.6	1.5	0.9	—	—	—	—
	1959 I	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.4	1.4	6.2	4.0	1.3	0.4	—	—	—	—
	II	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	—	0.3	0.2	0.4	4.0	4.0	5.3	4.1	1.9	0.3	—	—	—	—
	III	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	3.8	1.5	5.4	3.6	1.4	0.3	—	—	—	—
Total eastern Europe	IV	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.9	—	0.1	0.6	0.6	3.6	1.9	8.0	4.8	0.5	0.9	—	—	—	—
	1960 I	1.8	1.9	0.8	1.1	—	0.1	1.2	0.6	4.1	5.8	9.8	4.7	1.2	0.7	—	0.1	—	—
	1958 Year	23.5	23.4	7.9	11.3	10.3	7.7	13.3	12.7	19.8	17.4	48.4	51.3	6.5	5.2	3.2	3.1	1.1	0.1
	1959 I	23.5	21.2	9.4	12.2	11.1	7.5	10.5	6.7	15.5	15.0	53.0	41.4	7.1	7.1	2.6	2.9	1.5	0.1
	II	21.0	21.3	9.4	12.4	9.4	9.3	11.9	10.1	14.8	20.3	47.7	59.3	5.8	4.2	3.9	2.4	0.8	—
Soviet Union	III	23.4	23.7	10.7	12.4	10.2	9.3	16.1	11.0	10.1	14.8	51.3	57.9	5.4	1.5	2.5	1.8	0.9	0.1
	IV	31.8	29.3	12.2	15.8	12.7	13.9	17.0	12.4	19.0	18.2	68.0	64.5	7.5	8.9	4.7	2.8	1.1	0.1
	1960 I	27.4	26.2	11.8	21.1	14.0	9.1	12.1	8.5	16.8	23.0	52.8	51.0	8.6	7.6	4.3	3.0	1.4	0.1
	1958 Year	5.5	5.1	6.3	4.4	4.1	3.3	32.3	33.4	23.7	18.9	23.0	18.1	3.6	4.2	3.8	2.7	0.1	—
	1959 I	8.6	7.0	7.0	2.3	6.2	2.9	28.3	15.5	25.5	15.3	22.5	9.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.2	0.1	—
Total eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	II	6.6	8.2	5.7	1.5	5.0	1.5	35.4	41.4	31.8	20.4	24.1	12.1	2.7	1.9	5.0	3.6	0.1	0.1
	III	7.6	8.6	10.0	1.4	6.2	2.2	32.2	41.0	20.8	23.0	28.2	23.0	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.2	0.2	—
	IV	6.8	9.8	10.1	2.2	10.1	8.3	51.4	42.1	23.1	31.3	30.5	46.7	7.4	5.1	4.8	2.9	0.6	—
	1960 I	7.7	7.3	5.6	3.4	8.4	2.9	38.4	23.1	19.8	30.5	30.6	44.0	5.4	5.2	4.1	5.5	0.1	—
	1958 Year	29.0	28.5	14.2	15.7	14.4	11.0	45.9	46.1	43.5	36.3	71.4	69.4	10.1	9.4	7.0	5.8	1.2	0.1
Total eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	1959 I	32.1	28.2	16.4	14.5	17.3	10.4	38.8	22.2	41.0	30.3	75.5	50.7	9.5	8.9	4.7	6.1	1.6	0.1
	II	27.6	29.5	15.1	13.9	14.4	10.8	47.3	51.5	46.6	40.7	71.8	71.4	8.5	6.1	8.9	6.0	0.9	0.1
	III	31.0	32.3	20.7	13.8	16.4	11.5	48.3	52.0	30.9	37.8	79.5	80.9	8.8	4.5	5.8	4.0	1.1	0.1
	IV	38.6	39.1	22.3	18.0	22.8	22.2	68.4	54.5	42.1	49.5	98.5	111.2	14.9	14.0	9.5	5.7	1.7	0.1
	1960 I	35.1	33.5	17.4	24.5	22.4	12.0	50.5	31.6	36.6	53.5	83.4	95.0	14.0	12.8	8.4	8.5	1.5	0.1

Sources : OEEC Statistical Bulletins — Foreign Trade, Series A ; national trade statistics of western European countries.

^a Beginning with 1959, general trade.

^b Figures in brackets are excluded from all totals.

General in
Figures fo

TABLE
Imports from Western Europe and the Soviet Union
in million dollars f.o.b. — quarters and quarterly averages

	Ireland ^c	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain ^d	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom ^e	Yugoslavia	Total of 19 countries
Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.
—	—	0.1 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3 0.2	0.4 0.6
—	—	0.2 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2 0.6
—	—	0.1 0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1 0.5
—	—	0.3 0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3 0.6
—	—	0.1 0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1 0.3
—	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3
—	—	1.2 1.0	0.2 0.3	0.1 0.1	—	—	0.1 0.1	0.3 0.4	0.4 0.2	0.8 0.2	1.4 0.5	11.7 10.2
—	—	1.7 3.1	0.3 1.7	— 0.3	—	—	0.1 0.3	0.1 0.5	0.1 0.5	0.7 0.9	1.0 1.1	9.2 22.2
—	—	2.5 4.0	0.6 0.9	— 0.1	—	—	0.1 0.4	0.1 0.7	0.1 0.3	0.9 1.8	0.4 1.6	10.5 27.8
—	—	1.2 6.4	0.4 1.7	— 0.1	—	—	0.1 0.3	0.3 0.3	0.2 0.1	1.5 0.9	1.1 2.6	12.3 30.8
—	—	1.7 3.4	0.4 1.1	0.1 0.3	—	—	0.4 0.8	0.4 0.8	0.4 0.2	1.4 1.7	2.2 2.7	16.9 27.9
—	—	4.7 2.8	0.6 0.3	— 0.8	—	0.6 0.2	0.3 0.3	0.2 0.6	0.3 0.3	2.0 3.1	2.0 1.0	18.6 27.2
1.1	0.3 0.1	3.2 2.9	3.5 2.0	2.4 1.6	0.3 0.4	0.6 0.4	2.1 1.9	3.8 3.7	3.1 3.8	4.8 3.0	6.9 4.9	62.7 57.8
1.0	0.1 0.1	3.5 2.4	3.9 1.8	2.6 1.8	0.3 0.8	2.0 1.3	2.1 2.0	3.7 2.3	1.4 2.5	5.0 2.2	3.2 2.4	59.0 45.3
1.4	0.3	3.8 1.9	3.8 1.8	2.4 1.6	0.4 0.6	1.1 1.6	2.5 3.9	4.1 3.9	2.3 5.6	6.8 3.3	5.8 6.2	65.8 63.2
0.3	0.2	3.5 2.1	4.3 1.6	2.6 1.2	0.3 0.4	0.8 2.0	2.6 2.3	2.7 3.7	3.8 0.8	5.8 4.1	6.5 2.0	62.9 54.7
1.7	0.2 0.2	4.5 4.0	4.9 3.2	2.8 1.2	0.5 0.4	1.3 2.0	2.7 2.6	4.7 5.7	5.0 2.8	7.7 7.6	7.7 5.9	82.3 77.3
0.9	0.3 0.1	4.7 3.6	4.2 2.2	2.3 2.0	0.3 0.4	1.1 0.9	2.6 2.6	3.7 3.3	4.2 7.6	6.8 4.1	7.9 4.5	74.4 65.5
1.3	0.5	1.0 1.1	2.8 3.6	1.8 2.3	0.1 0.1	—	3.8 4.2	1.1 1.4	4.9 4.6	2.4 1.6	6.6 6.6	41.5 41.7
1.2	0.5	1.8 1.2	2.9 2.5	1.6 1.7	0.1 0.1	—	3.5 5.1	1.0 1.3	3.8 4.2	2.7 2.4	4.1 6.8	37.4 38.2
0.9	0.2	1.4 0.7	3.2 2.7	2.4 1.5	0.1 0.3	—	2.8 6.4	1.2 1.9	3.3 2.6	3.7 1.3	8.0 5.6	42.9 39.2
0.7	0.4	1.2 1.4	4.2 3.0	2.6 2.3	0.1 0.2	—	3.2 4.1	1.4 1.2	2.3 0.3	3.2 2.3	7.7 6.0	45.2 36.2
1.2	0.2	1.6 3.0	5.2 3.2	1.7 1.2	0.1	—	4.1 5.1	1.6 1.5	1.7 1.6	3.3 3.8	9.1 8.3	51.7 46.8
0.4	0.4	3.1 0.8	5.0 3.8	1.6 2.1	0.1 0.2	—	3.9 7.9	1.2 1.1	1.4 1.5	4.9 5.4	9.6 6.8	49.5 48.0
0.1	—	3.3 2.3	0.5 1.0	0.3 0.3	0.1	0.1 0.3	1.1 0.9	1.7 1.6	1.3 1.1	2.2 2.1	8.9 3.5	36.7 31.4
0.1	—	3.8 2.5	0.6 0.9	0.3 0.6	—	0.6 0.3	0.9 0.6	2.1 1.6	0.4 2.7	2.4 2.2	7.5 1.8	38.9 32.9
—	0.1	3.3 3.2	1.0 1.0	0.4	—	1.1 0.4	1.0 1.2	1.9 1.6	0.8 1.6	1.8 3.2	8.0 3.7	38.6 38.5
—	—	3.3 4.5	0.9 1.1	0.4 0.2	— 0.1	0.4 0.8	1.2 1.6	1.7 1.3	0.9 0.9	2.1 2.6	6.7 4.2	35.8 38.4
—	0.1	5.0 6.2	1.5 1.6	0.3 0.2	— 0.1	0.8 0.7	1.7 1.4	2.9 3.2	1.8 1.3	2.6 3.0	9.3 3.4	54.2 50.3
—	0.1	5.8 6.5	0.8 1.2	0.5 0.4	— 0.1	— 0.9	1.8 1.3	2.1 1.7	1.7 2.3	3.6 2.9	9.6 2.6	49.1 49.0
5 0.6	0.3 0.1	3.7 4.8	1.7 2.9	1.0 1.0	0.1 0.3	2.4 1.6	4.1 6.0	1.9 2.7	2.7 2.3	18.2 7.8	9.0 5.6	89.7 80.1
5 0.9	—	4.5 4.2	2.2 3.9	1.1 0.3	0.1 0.2	1.2 1.6	4.7 2.9	1.5 2.5	1.7 5.6	20.5 12.7	4.6 3.0	90.9 70.6
5 0.7	0.2	6.0 2.5	1.8 4.5	1.5 0.7	0.4 0.2	1.9 1.2	4.6 6.4	2.0 2.7	0.5 1.3	25.4 11.0	3.5 5.6	84.0 75.1
4 0.1	0.2	4.6 3.8	1.6 3.0	0.8 2.2	— 0.3	1.0 1.4	4.6 8.0	1.6 4.1	0.9	25.2 10.5	2.8 15.6	85.2 83.9
7 0.4	0.6	6.3 6.2	1.9 2.9	1.3 1.2	0.2 0.4	1.3 1.7	7.2 3.5	1.8 3.8	2.9 0.6	20.5 11.3	9.3 9.6	110.0 89.3
0 0.7	0.1	9.6 4.2	2.0 2.9	1.1 0.8	0.2 0.3	0.6 0.6	6.8 4.6	1.6 2.6	1.8 0.1	25.5 10.2	10.0 2.5	103.1 63.8
—	—	3.0 1.8	0.5 0.4	0.4 0.4	—	—	0.2	1.0 0.6	0.3 0.4	1.5 0.7	1.2 0.6	24.1 17.0
—	—	3.4 1.9	0.5 0.6	0.4 0.2	—	— 0.1	— 0.3	0.2 0.5	0.2 0.3	1.1 0.7	0.4 0.3	18.9 13.0
—	—	2.5 2.2	0.2 0.5	1.5 1.0	—	—	0.2 0.4	0.4 0.8	0.6 0.1	0.9 0.9	1.2 0.2	21.1 16.9
—	—	2.4 2.9	0.4 0.7	0.6 0.5	— 0.2	—	0.1 0.1	0.4 2.1	0.2 0.1	2.5 1.0	0.8 0.7	20.9 16.6
—	—	3.2 1.3	0.6 0.7	0.3 1.0	— 0.3	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.3	0.6 4.0	0.5 0.2	1.5 1.7	1.3 0.6	22.9 21.3
—	—	7.1 1.7	0.5 0.9	0.5 0.4	0.1	— 0.2	0.1 0.3	0.7 2.2	0.5 0.4	3.6 1.2	1.9 1.3	33.9 23.6
2 3.1	1.1 0.2	15.5 14.3	9.2 10.2	6.0 5.7	0.6 0.8	3.1 2.3	11.4 13.1	9.8 10.4	12.7 12.4	29.9 15.4	34.3 21.9	266.8 238.8
6 2.9	1.5 0.1	18.9 15.7	10.4 11.4	6.0 4.9	0.5 1.1	3.8 3.4	11.3 11.2	8.6 8.7	7.6 15.8	32.4 21.1	20.8 15.4	254.5 222.8
9 2.4	0.8	19.6 14.8	10.6 11.4	8.2 4.9	0.9 1.1	4.1 3.4	11.2 18.7	9.7 11.7	7.6 11.5	39.5 21.5	26.9 22.9	263.0 261.2
5 1.8	0.9 0.2	16.5 21.7	11.8 11.1	7.0 6.5	0.4 1.2	2.2 4.3	11.8 16.4	8.1 12.7	8.3 2.2	40.3 21.4	25.6 31.1	262.6 261.2
7 2.8	1.1 0.2	22.4 24.4	14.5 12.7	6.5 5.1	0.8 1.2	3.5 4.8	16.2 13.7	12.0 19.0	12.3 6.7	37.0 29.1	38.9 30.5	338.1 313.2
3 3.0	1.4 0.2	35.0 20.8	13.1 11.3	6.0 6.5	0.7 1.0	2.3 2.8	15.5 17.0	9.5 11.5	9.9 12.2	46.4 26.9	41.0 18.7	328.6 278.4
8 2.7	0.1	10.0 7.8	10.3 2.7	4.8 3.7	0.2 0.5	1.0 0.2	8.9 6.9	1.8 0.6	1.7 3.3	41.7 16.6	14.5 9.1	197.3 141.5
1 3.2	0.1	15.6 10.9	13.9 3.9	2.9 3.0	0.4	—	1.3 0.7	14.5 7.6	1.3 0.4	2.2 1.9	21.8 7.8	203.6 113.2
0 3.6	0.1 0.1	18.0 7.0	17.1 2.8	5.2 5.6	1.3 1.4	1.5 3.2	10.0 9.0	1.2 1.3	1.4 0.5	29.4 13.4	13.4 11.3	214.9 146.2
3 2.2	0.2	19.9 10.2	19.8 2.7	4.7 4.1	— 0.2	0.2	11.6 8.1	1.5 1.0	0.8 1.2	62.8 21.8	11.0 13.1	246.0 166.8
8 2.9	0.6	25.2 15.9	12.4 2.6	5.7 3.4	0.1	—	18.4 14.6	1.6 1.6	2.1 1.2	57.3 22.0	11.4 15.0	279.4 225.0
1 5.5	0.1	32.6 20.0	10.6 1.5	3.3 4.4	— 0.4	0.2 2.1	16.2 8.4	1.5 1.5	1.7 1.3	33.4 31.5	15.8 7.2	235.4 200.2
0 5.8	1.2 0.2	25.5 22.1	19.5 12.9	10.8 9.4	0.8 1.3	4.1 2.5	20.3 20.0	11.6 11.0	14.4 15.7	71.6 32.0	48.8 31.0	464.1 380.3
7 6.1	0.6 0.1	34.5 26.6	24.3 15.3	8.9 7.9	0.9 1.1	5.1 4.1	25.8 18.8	9.9 9.1	9.8 17.7	59.4 40.8	42.6 23.2	458.1 336.0
9 6.0	0.9 0.1	37.6 21.8	27.7 14.2	13.4 10.5	2.2 2.5	5.6 6.6	21.2 27.7	10.9 13.0	9.0 12.0	68.9 34.9	40.3 34.2	477.9 407.4
8 4.0	1.1 0.2	36.4 31.9	31.6 13.8	11.7 10.6	0.4 1.4	4.2 4.3	23.4 24.5	9.6 13.7	9.1 3.4	103.1 43.2	36.6 44.2	508.6 428.0
5 5.7	1.7 0.2	47.6 40.3	26.9 15.3	12.2 8.5	0.9 1.2	3.9 5.1	34.6 28.3	13.6 20.6	14.4 7.9	94.3 51.1	50.3 45.5	617.5 538.2
4 8.5	1.5 0.2	67.6 40.8	23.7 12.8	9.3 10.9	0.7 1.4	2.5 4.9	31.7 25.4	11.0 13.0	11.6 13.5	79.8 58.4	56.8 25.9	564.0 478.6

General imports.
Figures for first quarter 1960 are estimated.

^e General imports; exports exclude re-exports which to the Soviet Union amounted to 19.8, 1.6, 3.4, 4.6, 11.1, and 1.3 and, to eastern Europe, 1.8, 4.4, 3.4, 2.5, 1.8 and 2.6 million dollars respectively.

TABLE
Imports of western European countries from eastern Europe and the Middle East
Millions of current dollars, c.i.f.

Country of origin and commodity group	Austria		Belgium- Luxembourg		Denmark		Finland		France		Western Germany		Greece		Iceland		Ireland
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958 1959
Albania																	
20. Textile fibres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
31. Petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria																	
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	1.1	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	1.0	4.0	0.4	0.6	—	—	—
2. Dairy products, margarine	0.4	0.4	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	—	—	—
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.0	—	0.6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
6. Fruit and vegetables	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.1	4.8	4.2	0.3	0.3	—	—	—
7. Sugar and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Other food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Beverages	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tobacco and manufactures	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.7	—	—	—	—	—
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Wood, round and sawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Textile fibres	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Yarn and fabrics	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	—
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Basic chemicals	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
26-27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
30. Crude petroleum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Petroleum products	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
33. Precious metals (including ores)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	—
34. Iron and steel	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—
35. Non-ferrous metals	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Electric machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. All other commodities	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
TOTAL	4.4	6.3	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	5.8	2.8	13.5	15.4	3.0	2.1	—	—	—

Sources: Commodity Trade Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series D, January-December 1958 and 1959, United Nations, New York; OEEC Statistical Bulletins — Foreign Trade, Series C, Vol. II, Paris; and national trade statistics.

TABLE
Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups
current dollars, c.i.f.

	Ireland		Italy		Nether-lands		Norway		Portugal		Sweden		Switzerland		Turkey		United Kingdom		Yugoslavia		Total of 18 countries		Country of origin and commodity group
1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	
			0.4	0.5															0.1		0.5	0.6	Albania
			0.1	0.2			0.1												0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	20.
																			0.9		1.1	0.2	31.
			0.5	0.7			0.1												1.2	0.1	1.8	0.9	32.
																							TOTAL
			0.8	1.6														0.2	1.2	1.7	4.6	11.2	Bulgaria
			2.2	1.5									0.4	0.2				0.9	1.0	0.5	7.4	5.6	1.
			0.2			0.1												0.9	0.1		3.8	0.8	2.
					0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1			0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2				0.9	0.1	0.6	10.0	9.5	5.
																			1.2	0.3	1.2	0.6	6.
					0.1																0.1	0.1	7.
																					0.1		8.
																							9.
					0.1																0.9	0.2	10.
			1.1	1.1	0.1								0.1	0.1							5.4	6.3	11.
				0.3	0.1							0.1									0.4	0.8	12.
												0.1									0.9	1.0	13.
																					0.1		14.
																		0.1				0.1	15.
																	0.8	0.7			0.8	0.7	16.
																	0.3	0.2			0.3	0.2	17.
			0.2	0.2										0.1							0.3	0.4	20.
					0.1	0.1					0.1	0.2					0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.5	1.4	21.
							0.1						0.1	0.1			0.1	0.1	0.1		0.4	0.3	22.
															0.2				0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	23.
															0.3	0.1				0.3	0.1		24.
															0.4	0.2			0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	25.
															0.1			0.1		1.4	1.2		26-27.
																			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	30.
																					0.7	0.2	31.
																		0.1		0.8	0.9		32.
																					1.0	0.2	33.
																					0.2	2.6	34.
																					0.2	0.4	35.
															0.1	0.1					0.1	0.1	36.
															0.1	0.2					0.1	0.2	37.
															0.1				0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	38.
															0.2	0.1			0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	39.
			0.4	0.3		0.1					0.1	0.1					0.1			0.1		0.1	43.
																					1.2	1.1	44.
			4.9	7.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2			0.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	3.3	4.4	5.3	4.5	46.0	47.8	TOTAL

Trade,

TABLE B (continued). — Imports of western European countries from east

Millions of current dollars, c.

Country of origin and commodity group	Austria		Belgium-Luxembourg		Denmark		Finland		France		Western Germany		Greece		Iceland		Ireland
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958 1959
Czechoslovakia																	
1. Live animals, meat and preparations . . .	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
2. Dairy products, margarine . . .	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	3.2	3.5	—	—	—	—	—
3. Fish and preparations . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Wheat, unmilled . . .	0.6	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	2.0	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations . . .	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	2.4	1.9	—	—	0.1	0.1	—
6. Fruit and vegetables . . .	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.0	—	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.7	—	—	—	—	—
7. Sugar and preparations . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.6	—	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.3	—
8. Other food . . .	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
10. Beverages . . .	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils . . .	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials . . .	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing . . .	—	—	0.6	0.7	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	—	—	0.7	0.6	—
16. Wood, round and sawn . . .	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	3.5	1.1	4.6	4.6	1.3	1.0	—	—	0.1 0.3
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings . . .	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.2	—
18. Pulp and waste paper . . .	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	—	0.1	—	—	—
19. Paper and manufactures . . .	—	—	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—
20. Textile fibres . . .	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
21. Yarn and fabrics . . .	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	—	—	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4 0.2
22. Made-up textiles, clothing . . .	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	—
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc. . .	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	—
24. Glass, glassware and pottery . . .	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	—
25. Basic chemicals . . .	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	4.3	4.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
26-27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers) . . .	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
29. Coal, coke and briquettes . . .	8.2	8.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	7.8	8.3	—	—	—	—	0.1
31. Petroleum products . . .	1.0	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap . . .	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	—
33. Precious metals (including ores) . . .	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.7	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Iron and steel . . .	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.6	6.4	5.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	—
35. Non-ferrous metals . . .	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.7	—	—	—	—	0.1
of which: Aluminium . . .	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1
Tin . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures . . .	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	—
37. Metal-working machinery . . .	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.4	2.1	0.5	0.4	—	0.1	—
38. Other machinery, excluding electric . . .	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	3.2	2.1	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	—
39. Electric machinery . . .	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.4	—
40. Road motor vehicles . . .	1.2	1.4	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	4.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	2.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2 0.1
42. Other transport equipment . . .	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
43. Instruments, watches, etc. . .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
44. All other commodities . . .	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2 0.2
TOTAL . . .	18.2	21.0	9.4	10.9	7.1	7.1	8.6	11.7	18.6	13.0	49.4	56.3	8.3	8.7	6.6	5.0	1.0 0.9
Eastern Germany																	
1. Live animals, meat and preparations . . .	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Dairy products, margarine . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Wheat, unmilled . . .	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations . . .	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Fruit and vegetables . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Sugar and preparations . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.6
10. Beverages . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials . . .	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed . . .	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing . . .	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings . . .	—	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Paper and manufactures . . .	—	—	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—
20. Textile fibres . . .	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Yarn and fabrics . . .	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Made-up textiles, clothing . . .	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	—
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc. . .	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Glass, glassware and pottery . . .	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—
25. Basic chemicals . . .	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	2.5	2.3	0.8	1.9	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—
26-27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers) . . .	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
28. Fertilizers . . .	3.4	3.5	1.6	1.8	2.9	3.0	0.9	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.4 1.3
29. Coal, coke and briquettes . . .	5.4	4.6	—	—	3.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Crude petroleum . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Petroleum products . . .	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap . . .	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Iron and steel . . .	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
35. Non-ferrous metals . . .	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures . . .	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	—
37. Metal-working machinery . . .	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
38. Other machinery, excluding electric . . .	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.7	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
39. Electric machinery . . .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
40. Road motor vehicles . . .	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	—	0.1	0.9	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
41. Ships and boats . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	—
42. Other transport equipment . . .	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—				

currents, c.i.f.

and 1959	Ireland		Italy		Nether- lands		Norway		Portugal		Sweden		Switzerland		Turkey		United Kingdom		Yugoslavia		Total of 18 countries		Country of origin and commodity group	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959		
—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.9	0.8	—	—	2.2	3.2	1.	
—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	3.8	4.8	2.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	3.	
0.1	—	—	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.5	3.4	3.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	10.6	9.9	5.	
0.3	—	—	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	7.5	8.2	6.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	4.5	—	—	0.8	0.9	2.5	2.5	—	—	1.6	2.4	2.6	0.6	14.1	15.4	7.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.3	8.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.5	10.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	0.8	12.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	1.9	2.4	13.	
0.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.5	1.1	—	—	0.5	1.1	14.	
—	0.1	0.3	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.5	—	—	0.7	0.6	0.1	—	3.2	3.7	15.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	5.3	—	—	22.5	20.2	16.	
0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	1.9	2.1	—	—	3.1	3.0	17.	
0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	2.3	2.4	18.	
—	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	5.0	4.9	19.	
0.6	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	—	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	—	—	1.0	3.7	20.	
0.4	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.3	—	—	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	11.5	10.2	21.	
0.1	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.4	7.6	8.9	22.	
0.4	—	—	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	11.7	12.1	24.	
—	—	—	1.4	2.1	0.5	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	11.6	14.1	25.	
—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.0	2.0	4.4	4.3	26-27.	
—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.6	17.1	19.1	29.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.1	2.1	2.3	31.	
—	—	—	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	7.2	6.4	32.	
—	—	—	0.1	—	1.5	3.7	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.9	—	—	3.0	5.7	33.	
0.4	—	—	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	2.5	3.5	18.1	17.7	34.	
—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.4	2.0	35.	
—	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	0.8	0.4	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	
0.4	—	—	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	5.5	7.4	36.	
0.1	—	—	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	2.5	1.3	8.7	8.7	37.	
0.2	—	—	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.8	3.4	0.2	0.2	5.6	3.8	19.2	14.8	38.	
0.4	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.8	1.2	—	0.1	1.5	1.4	5.7	5.1	39.	
0.2	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.8	1.6	11.6	17.8	40.	
—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	—	1.3	1.3	42.	
0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.0	3.6	3.5	43.	
0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.9	9.5	10.2	44.	
5	5.0	1.0	0.9	12.7	15.3	13.9	16.9	9.5	10.4	1.2	1.6	8.5	9.9	15.3	15.1	12.2	12.5	19.2	25.4	27.3	23.1	247.0	264.8	TOTAL
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	1.6	—	2.5	0.7	1.	
—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	—	—	4.0	4.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	5.	
1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	—	—	2.3	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.5	6.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.7	3.4	4.3	9.3	11.3	7.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	10.	
—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	12.	
—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.6	13.	
1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.3	0.2	14.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.0	15.	
—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.5	—	—	1.2	1.4	17.	
2	0.3	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.5	19.	
4	0.5	—	—	1.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	1.3	20.	
5	0.5	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.8	8.1	8.7	21.
—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.8	2.4	2.7	23.	
1	0.1	—	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.3	6.2	24.	
—	—	—	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.9	0.3	0.7	—	—	3.7	2.5	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.0	14.5	17.3	25.	
—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	3.3	3.9	26-27.	
2	0.2	1.4	1.3	0.5	2.1	2.3	0.6	0.9	—	—	2.8	2.8	—	0.1	—	—	4.6	5.7	6.5	5.0	28.6	28.9	28.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	10.0	7.1	29.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	30.	
—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	0.1	—	—	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.3	2.2	31.	
—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.4	32.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.7	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	2.5	4.6	34.	
3	0.4	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.7	3.2	36.	
—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	4.9	4.2	37.	
3	0.3	—	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	8.1	4.8	0.2	0.3	4.1	3.9	24.0	21.2	38.	
3	0.3	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.3	—	0.1	2.7	2.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.0	6.6	7.5	39.	
0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	—	—	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.2	3.7	3.8	40.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									

TABLE *Continued*
Imports of western European countries from eastern Europe and the Soviet Union
Millions of current dollars, c.i.f.

Country of origin and commodity group	Austria		Belgium- Luxembourg		Denmark		Finland		France		Western Germany		Greece		Iceland		Ireland	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Hungary																		
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	4.2	4.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	3.5	2.9	12.9	17.6	0.7	0.5	—	—	—	—
2. Dairy products, margarine	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Wheat, unmilled	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—
6. Fruit and vegetables	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.9	4.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
7. Sugar and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	1.6	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—
8. Other food	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Fodder	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Beverages	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tobacco and manufactures	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	2.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	0.7	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	3.4	3.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Wood, round and sawn	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Pulp and waste paper	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Textile fibres	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
21. Yarn and fabrics	0.5	0.1	—	0.2	0.5	0.4	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Basic chemicals	1.4	2.6	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
26-27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Fertilizers	1.1	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
29. Coal, coke and briquettes	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Petroleum products	3.7	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Precious metals (including ores)	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Iron and steel	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	—	—	0.2	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Non-ferrous metals	—	0.1	0.5	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
of which : Aluminium	—	—	0.5	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—
37. Metal-working machinery	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Electric machinery	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—
40. Road motor vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
41. Ships and boats	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Other transport equipment	—	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. All other commodities	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
TOTAL	20.4	23.8	3.7	4.6	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	6.6	7.3	30.6	42.4	2.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2

TABLE (continued)
 Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups
 in current dollars, c.i.f.

land	Ireland	Italy		Nether-lands		Norway		Portugal		Sweden		Switzerland		Turkey		United Kingdom		Yugoslavia		Total of 18 countries		Country of origin and commodity group	
1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959			
—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	1.3	2.4	—	—	1.5	2.0	—	—	33.9	42.1	Hungary	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	—	—	1.4	0.8	1.7	0.7	9.2	8.3	1.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	2.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	4.	
—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.6	2.9	5.	
—	—	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	—	—	1.9	1.2	0.1	—	9.5	10.7	6.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.4	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.5	0.8	3.3	7.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.7	0.9	8.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.6	9.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	2.2	10.	
—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	11.	
—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	6.0	12.	
—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	5.6	5.5	13.	
—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.4	1.3	14.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	1.3	1.5	15.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	16.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.4	17.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	18.	
—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.4	0.8	20.	
—	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.3	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	5.0	4.9	21.	
—	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	—	—	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	5.5	5.2	22.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.5	23.	
—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.7	0.7	24.	
—	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.5	4.4	25.	
—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.4	4.8	4.3	26-27.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.8	28.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	29.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	6.8	8.1	31.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.7	1.5	32.	
—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.6	33.	
—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	4.9	6.7	34.	
—	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	—	1.0	0.3	—	—	2.2	1.2	35.	
—	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	—	1.0	0.3	—	—	2.2	0.9	—	
—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	
—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	3.2	36.	
—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.2	37.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	1.9	37.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	8.2	38.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	6.9	39.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	—	—	3.6	3.5	39.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	4.2	40.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	41.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	4.2	42.	
—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.6	1.0	
0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.6	4.8	6.6	44.	
0.1	0.3	0.2	13.1	15.3	2.1	4.0	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	4.3	4.8	6.7	8.6	5.0	3.9	8.9	8.9	35.6	31.5	146.0	164.8	TOTAL

TABLE B (continued). — Imports of western European countries from east

Millions of current dollars, c.i.

Country of origin and commodity group	Austria		Belgium-Luxembourg		Denmark		Finland		France		Western Germany		Greece		Iceland		Ireland
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958 1959
Poland																	
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	2.8	6.4	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	2.1	0.3	20.0	24.2	0.2	0.3	—	—	—
2. Dairy products, margarine	0.6	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	7.7	10.3	—	—	—	—	—
3. Fish and preparations	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.5	—	—	—	0.1	—
6. Fruit and vegetables	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.7	2.6	6.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2
7. Sugar and preparations	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	2.3	—	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	—
8. Other food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Fodder	—	0.1	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
10. Beverages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tobacco and manufactures	—	0.2	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.4	2.1	2.8	—	—	—	—	—
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Wood, round and sawn	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.8	4.4	5.2	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
19. Paper and manufactures	—	0.9	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—
20. Textile fibres	—	0.1	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
21. Yarn and fabrics	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.1	—	—
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
25. Basic chemicals	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	3.9	5.4	0.9	0.1	—	—	—
26-27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.3	0.6	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
28. Fertilizers	—	—	0.2	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	—	0.1
29. Coal, coke and briquettes	22.6	17.1	0.2	—	13.7	13.2	19.3	19.5	16.2	6.2	17.4	10.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.9
31. Petroleum products	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	1.0	2.7	—	—	—	—	0.3
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—
33. Precious metals (including ores)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Iron and steel	—	0.3	0.7	2.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	4.5	3.6	—	—	0.4	0.3	—
35. Non-ferrous metals	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.7	0.9	—	—	0.1	—	2.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
of which : Aluminium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
37. Metal-working machinery	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—
39. Electric machinery	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
40. Road motor vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Other transport equipment	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. All other commodities	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	—
TOTAL	29.7	28.1	5.9	8.9	16.9	18.9	24.3	24.7	24.8	14.4	71.0	81.1	3.5	4.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
Rumania																	
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	0.3	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	—	0.1	—	—	—
2. Dairy products, margarine	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	—	—	—	—
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	2.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Fruit and vegetables	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	1.3	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	—
8. Other food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Fodder	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Beverages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tobacco and manufactures	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.2	2.6	—	—	—	—	—
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
16. Wood, round and sawn	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.6	11.6	9.2	2.5	1.4	—	—	—
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
19. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
20. Textile fibres	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
21. Yarn and fabrics	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Basic chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
26-27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Crude petroleum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Petroleum products	1.8	1.6	0.3	2.7	—	0.2	5.0	1.3	10.2	12.5	7.6	7.6	2.7	1.3	—	—	—
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
33. Precious metals (including ores)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
34. Iron and steel	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	1.4	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
37. Metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	—
42. Other transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—
44. All other commodities	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6.1	4.7	1.2	3.3	0.4	0.5	5.1	1.4	15.9	14.8	29.2	25.0	5.9	5.1	—	—	—

TABLE *continued*
Imports of western European countries from eastern Europe
Millions of current dollars, c.

Country of origin and commodity group	Austria		Belgium- Luxembourg		Denmark		Finland		France		Western Germany		Greece		Iceland		Ireland
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958 1959
Soviet Union																	
1. Live animals, meat and preparations . . .	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
2. Dairy products, margarine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	—	—	2.5	3.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	—	—	—
4. Wheat, unmilled	1.6	—	0.3	2.3	—	1.8	20.4	18.9	0.2	11.4	0.1	3.2	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations . . .	0.7	4.0	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.7	4.4	8.7	—	—	1.9	4.3	—	—	0.3	0.4	—
6. Fruit and vegetables	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
7. Sugar and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.1	8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Fodder	2.1	—	1.6	3.5	9.4	15.1	4.2	4.2	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.8	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.4
10. Beverages	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tobacco and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials . .	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed . . .	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.8	1.4	4.3	5.7	—	—	—	—	—
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Wood, round and sawn	—	—	8.5	11.0	2.0	1.9	—	1.4	9.4	6.8	16.5	14.9	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.9	0.2 0.5
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	—
18. Pulp and waste paper	0.1	—	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	5.1	4.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—
19. Paper and manufactures	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—
20. Textile fibres	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.9	—	0.1	7.3	7.9	4.6	5.7	8.0	10.5	—	—	—	—	—
21. Yarn and fabrics	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.1	—
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Basic chemicals	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	—	—	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.6	5.3	1.6	0.2	—	—	—
26-27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers) .	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Fertilizers	—	—	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	4.7	4.7	—	—	2.1	3.1	—	0.8	—	—	0.2 0.1
29. Coal, coke and briquettes	6.1	11.3	1.4	0.7	1.8	3.6	15.5	14.4	22.2	22.2	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.5	—	0.2	—
30. Crude petroleum	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.8	15.8	4.1	2.7	—	4.7	—	3.6	—	—	—
31. Petroleum products	1.0	1.3	2.7	5.1	0.7	1.4	27.8	21.3	24.3	28.2	12.0	15.8	6.3	2.3	9.5	10.2	—
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	3.5	4.1	0.9	0.9	—	0.3	3.1	2.6	10.0	8.4	6.8	12.0	—	—	—	—	—
33. Precious metals (including ores)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.5	5.0	4.2	—	—	—	—	0.1
34. Iron and steel	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.3	0.8	0.7	8.5	15.5	—	—	3.2	4.1	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.1	—
35. Non-ferrous metals of which: Aluminium	—	—	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.5	4.0	6.2	3.6	0.4	6.3	8.6	—	—	—	—	0.1
Tin	—	—	2.0	1.5	0.2	0.3	2.5	3.5	1.4	—	0.7	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.1
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures . .	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	0.2	0.9	2.0	0.4	4.0	7.0	—	—	—	—	—
37. Metal-working machinery	0.2	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—
38. Other machinery, excluding electric . . .	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.9	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.7	1.1	—	—	—
39. Electric machinery	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	1.4	1.3	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Road motor vehicles	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	—	—	2.1	5.0	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	—
41. Ships and boats	2.3	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	—	—	—
42. Other transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
44. All other commodities	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	—
TOTAL	21.9	29.6	25.3	32.8	16.5	28.7	129.1	147.4	94.7	101.1	72.8	103.0	14.3	16.0	15.0	15.2	0.5 1.0

currentollars, c.i.f.

and	Ireland	Italy		Nether-lands		Norway		Portugal		Sweden		Switzerland		Turkey		United Kingdom		Yugoslavia		Total of 18 countries		Country of origin and commodity group	
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959		
1959	1958 1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959		
				0.6	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	1.4	Soviet Union	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	0.7	1.	
—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.1	—	—	4.5	3.4	—	—	10.7	11.0	2.	
—	—	—	—	1.0	20.5	7.6	5.2	—	0.3	3.4	7.7	0.7	0.2	—	—	6.3	9.0	—	—	48.3	91.5	3.	
0.4	—	—	0.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.8	—	—	1.0	2.7	0.8	0.3	—	—	—	0.3	6.7	11.0	15.0	26.9	4.	
0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	5.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	8.2	6.	
0.2	—	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	3.5	2.1	4.4	—	0.7	3.0	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.5	—	—	22.5	43.3	7.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	8.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.3	9.	
—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.8	1.6	10.	
—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	2.2	0.8	—	—	2.4	2.4	11.	
—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	—	1.1	1.0	—	0.4	—	—	20.5	26.7	—	—	29.4	36.4	12.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.3	13.	
1.9	0.2	0.5	4.9	6.8	11.9	11.3	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.1	1.6	60.9	67.8	—	—	120.6	129.5	14.	
—	—	—	—	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	10.4	—	—	11.6	12.0	15.	
0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	6.8	7.3	—	—	13.3	13.1	16.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.
—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	3.5	2.1	18.	
—	—	—	1.6	7.1	0.6	1.4	—	—	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	—	—	8.7	13.3	—	4.6	35.4	56.4	19.	
—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.4	—	—	0.9	0.9	20.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.5	0.7	21.	
0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	22.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	23.	
—	—	—	2.2	3.2	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.1	—	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.2	12.4	14.6	24.	
—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.4	4.9	26-27.	
—	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.4	—	1.4	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.7	3.1	1.4	18.0	18.6	28.	
0.2	—	—	4.2	6.3	1.4	1.4	—	—	—	3.0	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.4	13.7	71.8	79.1	29.	
—	—	—	17.2	33.5	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	8.7	41.3	69.4	30.	
5	10.2	—	0.5	5.5	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.9	—	15.8	25.4	0.7	1.1	—	—	2.0	2.8	0.4	0.7	107.0	125.3	31.	
—	—	—	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.7	2.0	—	2.7	2.8	—	—	0.2	—	7.4	5.7	1.4	1.3	39.5	40.9	32.	
—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	3.2	0.3	0.2	11.9	10.5	33.	
5	1.1	—	6.4	10.9	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	2.3	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	9.0	4.6	4.3	4.3	39.3	50.6	34.	
—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	16.5	15.4	—	—	—	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	—	—	22.0	12.6	2.1	1.5	59.7	47.9	35.	
—	—	0.1	0.1	—	1.0	1.4	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	7.3	—	0.2	13.6	14.8	36.	
—	—	—	0.1	0.3	15.0	13.8	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.9	—	—	—	13.4	0.9	1.5	1.3	37.3	24.6	37.	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.2	38.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.6	—	—	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.7	39.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	1.2	1.7	—	—	10.7	4.4	13.6	8.3	40.	
6	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.3	41.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	1.1	—	—	1.8	0.6	7.1	9.7	42.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	5.0	43.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	44.	
2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.4	45.	
—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	3.2	5.6	46.	
0	15.2	0.5	1.0	39.8	78.6	41.0	63.1	19.0	18.6	0.8	1.8	35.6	54.6	7.2	5.5	6.9	6.6	166.6	176.5	57.8	57.6	TOTAL	

TABLE concluding
Imports of western European countries from eastern Europe and the Soviet Union
Millions of current dollars, c.i.f.

Country of origin and commodity group	Austria		Belgium- Luxembourg		Denmark		Finland		France		Western Germany		Greece		Iceland		Ireland
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
Total of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union											a	a					
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	8.5	15.7	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	7.3	5.2	35.1	47.8	1.3	1.5	—	—	—
2. Dairy products, margarine	3.2	2.9	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.1	15.2	18.1	1.0	0.5	—	—	—
3. Fish and preparations	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	—	—	2.9	3.8	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	—	—	—
4. Wheat, unmilled	2.2	1.6	0.3	2.3	—	2.9	20.4	18.9	0.2	11.4	1.2	5.2	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	5.8	8.0	4.7	2.2	0.4	1.7	4.6	8.8	2.7	0.1	8.7	9.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	—
6. Fruit and vegetables	2.6	3.3	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.7	6.2	3.5	13.0	18.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
7. Sugar and preparations	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	16.8	14.0	—	4.6	0.5	1.3	1.9	3.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
8. Other food	0.4	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
9. Fodder	2.3	0.1	2.0	4.0	9.8	15.3	4.3	4.3	0.2	1.7	0.4	2.4	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.4
10. Beverages	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.1	1.1	2.1	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tobacco and manufactures	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.5	—	—	—	—	—
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	2.5	3.0	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	4.2	0.3	—	—	—	—
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	—	0.1	1.4	2.3	9.4	10.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	—	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.9	1.6	5.5	7.2	—	—	—	—	—
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	—	—	1.3	1.5	—	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	—	—	0.8	0.7	—
16. Wood, round and sawn	0.7	1.0	9.2	11.6	2.0	1.9	—	1.4	15.9	10.3	37.2	33.9	6.4	5.4	1.5	2.0	0.4
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	0.1	—	0.7	1.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	—
18. Pulp and waste paper	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	6.1	5.0	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—
19. Paper and manufactures	—	0.9	2.3	1.9	0.5	0.3	—	0.1	2.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	—
20. Textile fibres	3.3	2.5	1.7	3.5	—	0.1	7.3	7.9	4.9	6.1	8.7	12.2	—	—	—	—	0.1
21. Yarn and fabrics	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.7	3.1	2.8	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.4
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.6	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	—
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	—
25. Basic chemicals	3.4	5.4	18.	2.0	1.3	1.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	3.9	11.5	15.9	2.9	0.6	—	—	—
26-27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.1	4.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.5	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
28. Fertilizers	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.9	5.6	6.4	—	—	2.1	3.1	1.1	3.0	0.2	0.2	1.6
29. Coal, coke and briquettes	42.3	41.9	1.6	0.7	18.8	18.8	34.9	34.1	38.4	28.4	26.4	20.4	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.9
30. Crude petroleum	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.8	15.8	4.1	2.7	—	4.7	—	3.6	—	—	—
31. Petroleum products	9.1	8.4	3.2	8.3	0.7	1.6	32.9	22.8	35.7	41.3	23.1	28.7	9.3	3.8	9.5	10.2	—
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	4.2	5.0	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.5	4.0	3.7	10.2	8.5	11.8	16.8	0.2	—	—	0.1	—
33. Precious metals (including ores)	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.7	5.9	5.8	0.6	—	—	—	—
34. Iron and steel	3.5	4.7	3.0	8.1	2.5	3.4	11.6	18.1	2.1	0.9	15.7	14.7	0.8	1.1	2.3	1.9	—
35. Non-ferrous metals	0.3	0.9	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	4.1	6.3	3.7	0.4	9.5	12.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2
of which: Aluminium	—	—	2.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	2.6	3.6	1.4	—	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	—	0.2
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.0	0.4	4.8	7.3	—	—	—	—	—
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	—
37. Metal-working machinery	1.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.6	2.5	0.5	0.6	—	0.1	—
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	3.2	2.8	6.0	4.8	0.8	0.9	3.3	2.8	0.5	0.6	—
39. Electric machinery	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	—
40. Road motor vehicles	1.4	2.1	1.3	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	10.8	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.2
41. Ships and boats	2.3	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	1.8	—	2.7	—
42. Other transport equipment	—	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	2.0	0.8	—	—
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	—
44. All other commodities	1.1	1.3	3.1	4.1	1.8	2.2	1.2	3.5	2.4	1.9	2.6	3.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.2
TOTAL	115.7	129.1	56.9	74.4	57.4	73.0	182.8	202.9	173.6	160.5	266.5	323.3	39.7	41.9	27.6	29.0	6.0

^a Imports of western Germany from eastern Germany are not included.

concluded)
Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups
dollars, c.i.f.

	Ireland	Italy		Netherlands		Norway	Portugal	Sweden		Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom		Yugoslavia		Total of 18 countries		Country of origin and commodity group
1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	Total of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union
—	—	11.9 16.7	0.8 0.8	—	—	—	—	0.6 1.0	2.6 2.6	0.1 —	—	42.9 45.9	5.5 2.4	116.9 140.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
—	—	8.6 9.1	0.2 0.2	—	—	—	—	—	3.6 3.6	—	—	10.6 19.4	4.1 1.2	47.1 56.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
—	—	— 0.1	0.4 0.4	0.1 0.1	—	—	—	1.7 1.9	0.2 0.1	—	—	4.8 3.6	—	12.3 12.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
—	—	—	1.0 20.9	7.6 5.2	—	0.3	—	3.4 8.5	0.7 0.2	—	—	6.5 10.7	6.7 11.0	50.2 99.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
0.6	—	3.3 3.9	3.3 2.6	2.3 1.2	—	—	—	1.4 3.2	7.6 4.4	—	—	4.0 1.3	0.4 0.2	49.8 47.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
0.3	0.2	1.7 1.0	2.7 2.2	0.5 0.2	—	—	—	1.1 2.4	2.7 2.9	—	—	5.2 5.9	0.3 1.3	40.7 45.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
0.7	0.6	—	— 0.2	7.8 8.7	—	—	—	1.1 2.2	2.8 3.1	—	—	3.5 7.0	11.1 6.6	47.9 52.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
—	—	—	0.1 0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3 0.2	—	1.4 1.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
0.2	0.4	1.3 0.6	0.7 3.7	2.1 4.5	—	—	—	0.7 3.1	—	—	—	0.9 5.8	—	24.8 46.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1 0.1	0.7 0.4	—	—	0.1 0.1	—	5.3 3.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
—	—	1.1 1.1	0.2 —	—	—	—	—	— 0.1	0.3 0.4	—	—	—	—	7.3 8.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
—	—	0.2 0.5	2.3 1.5	—	—	—	—	— 0.1	0.1 0.9	—	—	0.2 0.5	0.1 —	8.9 12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
—	—	0.6 0.8	0.4 1.1	0.1 0.1	—	—	—	0.1 0.2	0.3 1.6	—	—	2.7 1.1	0.2 —	17.2 19.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
—	—	— 0.7	0.2 0.3	—	—	—	—	1.1 1.3	— 0.4	—	—	21.3 30.1	0.1 0.1	32.0 43.1	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4
0.7	—	—	0.1 0.4	0.1 0.4	—	—	—	0.2 0.6	0.8 0.3	—	—	1.0 1.1	0.1 —	6.1 7.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
2.0	0.4 0.8	13.1 16.9	16.6 15.1	0.1 0.5	—	—	—	0.6 0.6	1.8 1.2	2.1 1.8	77.2 86.9	1.2 —	—	186.0 191.3	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
—	—	—	0.8 1.3	—	—	—	—	— 0.1	0.2 —	0.1 —	—	14.3 15.3	—	18.0 19.8	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
0.4	—	0.3 0.6	0.1 0.2	—	—	0.1 —	—	—	—	— 0.5	—	7.0 7.5	—	15.6 15.7	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
—	—	0.4 0.2	1.0 1.1	—	—	—	0.1 —	—	0.4 0.4	1.9 1.4	—	0.7 0.6	1.4 2.3	13.5 12.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
—	0.1	2.2 9.0	0.8 1.9	—	—	1.1 —	—	0.2 0.2	0.7 0.7	0.7 —	—	9.3 15.8	0.6 4.6	40.4 65.7	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
1.2	0.4 0.2	—	1.1 1.5	1.3 1.0	—	0.1 —	—	3.1 2.6	0.9 0.7	1.5 0.7	—	1.8 2.4	4.6 3.3	26.6 24.7	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1
0.9	0.2 0.1	—	1.6 2.1	3.4 3.5	—	—	—	3.2 3.0	0.6 1.0	0.9 0.7	—	2.3 3.1	2.9 3.4	23.1 25.4	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2
0.2	—	0.4 0.2	0.6 0.9	0.2 0.1	—	—	—	0.4 0.8	0.9 0.6	1.7 0.5	—	—	1.1 1.8	11.2 10.2	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3
0.5	—	3.9 4.1	2.4 2.7	0.7 0.4	—	—	—	1.1 1.0	0.9 1.6	3.5 2.3	—	2.0 1.9	0.8 1.2	22.6 22.2	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4
—	—	5.5 8.0	2.1 3.6	0.4 0.9	—	—	—	5.7 4.9	1.9 3.5	3.2 1.3	—	1.5 2.6	3.9 6.0	53.5 64.9	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5
0.1	0.1	0.7 1.0	0.5 0.8	— 0.1	—	—	—	1.0 1.3	4.3 2.0	3.8 1.9	—	4.6 5.4	3.0 5.9	23.3 28.5	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7
0.2	1.6 1.7	0.7 1.4	4.3 4.7	2.2 2.3	—	—	—	4.3 3.7	— 0.1	0.1 —	—	4.8 6.7	13.5 8.4	52.0 53.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8
0.9	1.9 1.6	9.8 14.4	2.0 2.3	1.0 0.7	0.4 0.3	13.5 11.6	1.1 1.2	—	—	—	—	—	16.0 17.1	210.4 196.1	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
—	—	17.2 33.7	—	—	0.8 0.4	—	—	—	—	— 0.1	—	—	10.5 9.0	43.4 70.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
5	10.2	3.1 6.9	2.0 2.0	2.8 5.7	—	—	—	17.2 26.9	2.1 3.1	— 0.1	—	2.6 4.0	1.4 3.8	154.7 177.6	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
0.1	—	1.7 1.6	0.3 0.5	3.2 2.4	—	—	—	3.9 3.8	0.2 0.3	0.2 —	—	7.8 6.4	3.2 2.3	52.7 54.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
—	—	— 0.2	2.1 4.5	—	—	—	—	0.1 0.2	0.5 0.8	0.1 —	—	3.8 4.5	0.3 0.2	16.5 18.8	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
3	1.9	9.5 17.0	0.9 2.0	0.6 0.8	0.1 0.5	5.8 10.9	0.8 0.6	2.7 2.1	1.7 0.6	0.6 0.3	—	9.6 6.4	16.2 14.8	87.7 108.0	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4
—	0.2	0.3 0.6	17.8 16.9	—	—	—	—	2.1 1.5	1.7 0.6	0.6 0.3	—	25.5 14.9	2.1 1.5	71.9 59.4	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5
—	0.2	0.1 0.2	1.1 1.5	—	—	—	—	0.2 0.1	—	— 0.3	—	6.9 7.6	— 0.2	16.9 16.1	—	—	—	—
—	—	0.1 0.3	15.8 14.6	—	—	—	—	0.3 —	0.9 —	—	—	13.9 1.1	1.5 1.3	39.5 26.0	—	—	—	—
1	0.9	0.5 1.2	0.6 0.8	0.3 0.3	—	—	—	0.3 0.7	0.6 0.7	4.6 5.1	—	0.5 0.6	1.7 2.0	13.5 15.9	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6
5	0.6	0.5 0.7	0.5 0.6	0.3 0.2	0.6 0.3	1.1 1.1	0.4 0.4	2.5 2.6	1.4 0.9	6.3 3.8	—	1.4 0.9	6.3 3.8	19.6 18.3	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7
3	0.7	0.9 1.2	2.0 2.0	0.5 0.6	0.1 0.6	0.8 0.5	1.1 0.9	14.1 10.3	0.6 0.7	33.1 21.2	—	0.6 0.7	33.1 21.2	71.6 54.6	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
9	1.0	0.2 0.4	0.5 1.0	0.3 0.3	0.1 —	0.8 1.0	0.1 0.2	6.1 4.7	0.6 1.2	6.9 7.4	—	0.6 1.2	6.9 7.4	22.0 23.1	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9
2.7	0.2 0.1	0.1 0.2	0.4 0.6	3.2 3.5	0.3 0.4	1.3 0.9	0.2 0.4	1.1 2.5	0.1 0.4	0.1 0.4	—	0.1 0.4	9.6 6.6	27.2 37.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2 0.1	2.6 8.0	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
0.8	—	—	0.3 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1 0.1	—	0.1 0.1	17.0 7.5	19.1 12.1	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
0.2	0.3	0.5 0.6	0.7 1.1	0.7 0.8	— 0.1	1.4 1.1	0.4 0.5	2.4 1.3	3.1 1.9	3.3 3.7	—	0.8 0.9	4.4 4.4	15.3 15.2	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3
3	1.2	1.3 1.4	3.2 4.6	0.7 1.8	0.3 0.5	1.8 1.9	2.4 1.4	—	—	—	—	3.3 3.7	3.4 6.9	34.1 42.7	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
7.6 29.0	6.0 5.3	101.5 156.0	77.6 109.6	42.5 46.4	3.1 4.7	81.2 105.0	46.6 43.8	57.2 42.2	286.2 325.6	193.9 168.4	1816.0 2041.1	TOTAL						

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41. S
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44. All

Source
Trade, S
a Includ
b Exclud

TABLE C
Exports from western European countries to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups
Millions of current dollars f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Albania	Bulgaria	Czecho- slovakia	Eastern Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Soviet Union	Total eastern Europe and the Soviet Union
	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959
Austria									
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	— —	— 0.1	— 0.1	— —	— —	— 0.1	— —	— 0.1	— 0.4
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.1 0.1
10. Beverages	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	0.1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.2 0.1
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	— —	0.1 0.1	— —	— —	— —	0.2 0.2
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	— —	— —	0.3 —	— —	— 0.1	— —	— —	— 0.2	0.3 0.3
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	— —	— —	— —	0.2 0.3	— —	0.3 —	— —	1.0 1.2	1.5 1.5
16. Wood, round and sawn	— —	— —	— —	0.4 0.4	2.2 4.1	— —	— —	— —	2.6 4.5
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	— —	— —	— 0.2	0.5 0.5	0.8 1.3	0.1 0.2	— —	0.8 1.3	2.2 3.5
18. Pulp and waste paper	— —	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	0.5 0.7	— —	— —	— —	0.6 0.8
19. Paper and manufactures	— —	0.7 —	— —	0.1 0.1	3.4 2.8	0.1 —	0.1 0.5	— —	3.7 4.1
20. Textile fibres	— —	0.7 —	0.3 0.2	— —	0.7 1.0	0.8 1.7	0.2 0.2	— 0.1	2.0 3.9
of which: Synthetic	— —	0.7 —	0.1 0.1	— —	0.6 0.8	0.8 1.7	0.1 —	— 0.1	1.6 3.4
21. Yarn and fabrics	— —	0.1 —	0.2 0.2	1.0 0.9	0.5 0.6	4.7 1.0	0.3 0.4	1.1 1.4	7.9 4.5
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	— —	0.1 —	0.2 0.4	0.6 0.6	0.2 0.4	0.4 0.1	— —	— 0.3	1.5 1.8
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	— —	0.2 0.2	0.1 0.1	— —	— 0.1	0.8 0.2	0.3 0.6	— —	1.4 1.2
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	— —	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	0.1 —	— —	— —	— —	0.2 0.1
25. Basic chemicals	— —	— 0.1	0.3 0.6	0.3 0.2	0.2 0.3	— —	— 0.2	— —	0.8 1.4
26. Pharmaceuticals	— —	— —	0.1 0.3	— —	— —	— 0.1	— —	0.1 0.3	0.2 0.7
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	— —	0.1 1.5	0.3 0.7	0.3 0.3	0.2 3.3	0.3 0.2	— —	0.4 0.7	1.6 6.7
28. Fertilizers ^a	— —	0.1 —	0.6 —	0.2 —	2.3 —	0.1 —	0.2 —	0.1 —	3.6 —
31. Petroleum products	— —	— —	0.3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.3 —
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	— —	— —	0.9 0.9	0.1 —	0.6 0.6	0.9 0.3	— —	— —	2.5 1.8
34. Iron and steel	0.2 —	2.2 3.2	8.4 9.0	8.1 7.8	3.7 4.0	8.0 3.5	1.3 0.7	4.1 13.5	36.0 41.7
35. Non-ferrous metals	— —	0.1 0.7	— 0.1	— —	0.1 0.6	0.2 0.4	— 0.3	— —	0.4 2.1
of which: Copper	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	0.2 —
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	— —	0.6 0.5	2.0 0.8	0.5 0.6	1.1 0.6	1.1 0.4	0.2 0.2	2.1 2.9	7.6 6.0
37. Metal-working machinery	— —	— —	0.3 0.4	— —	0.4 0.3	— —	— —	0.1 0.2	0.8 0.9
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	— —	0.3 1.2	1.9 2.1	1.9 1.5	1.5 1.9	8.5 8.1	1.6 0.7	3.4 4.2	19.1 19.7
39. Electric machinery	— —	0.4 1.0	1.4 1.1	0.6 1.8	0.7 0.7	4.4 3.2	0.2 1.3	2.0 2.9	9.7 12.0
40. Road motor vehicles	— —	— —	— 0.1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 0.1
41. Ships and boats	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3.7 2.8	3.7 2.8
42. Other transport equipment	— —	— —	— 0.2	— —	0.1 1.9	— —	— —	0.4 0.8	0.5 2.9
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	— —	— 0.1	— 0.1	— 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2	— —	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.7
44. All other commodities	— —	0.1 —	0.8 0.4	0.2 0.2	0.1 0.5	0.4 0.4	0.1 0.1	0.8 0.6	2.5 2.2
TOTAL	0.2 —	4.3 10.0	18.7 18.3	15.3 15.5	19.6 26.0	31.3 20.1	4.5 5.2	20.2^b 33.6	114.1 128.7
Belgium-Luxembourg									
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	— —	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.1 —
3. Fish and preparations	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	— —	— —	0.1 0.1
6. Fruit and vegetables	— —	— —	— 0.1	— —	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	0.1 0.1
8. Other food	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.1 —
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	0.4 0.3	0.1 0.3	— —	— —	0.6 0.6
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	— —	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 0.1
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	0.3 0.3	— —	0.2 —	— —	0.1 —	0.6 0.5
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.3 —	— —	— —	0.3 —
16. Wood, round and sawn	— —	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.1 0.1
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	— —	— —	— —	0.1 —	— 0.3	— —	— —	— —	0.1 0.3
19. Paper and manufactures	— —	— —	— —	0.1 —	0.1 —	0.7 0.6	— —	— —	0.9 0.6
20. Textile fibres	— —	0.5 1.1	3.4 4.8	0.5 0.5	1.0 1.0	2.3 1.4	0.4 0.4	0.7 —	8.8 9.2
of which: Synthetic	— —	0.8 —	— —	— —	— 0.2	— —	0.2 —	0.6 —	0.8 1.0
21. Yarn and fabrics	— —	0.8 1.1	1.4 1.3	1.4 0.4	1.3 1.4	0.4 0.1	0.1 —	0.4 —	5.8 4.3
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	— —	— 0.4	— —	— —	0.1 —	0.5 0.3	— —	— 0.2	0.6 0.9
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	— —	— —	— —	0.2 —	0.1 —	— 0.1	— —	— —	0.1 0.3
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	— —	— —	— 0.1	— 0.1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 0.2
25. Basic chemicals	— —	— —	0.5 0.6	— 0.1	0.8 0.7	0.3 0.2	— —	0.1 —	1.7 1.6
26. Pharmaceuticals	— —	— —	0.1 —	0.1 —	0.1 —	— 0.2	— —	— —	0.3 0.2
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	— —	— 0.4	— 0.1	0.1 0.1	— —	0.2 0.2	— —	— —	0.3 0.8
28. Fertilizers	— —	— —	— —	1.4 1.0	— 0.4	1.6 —	— —	— —	3.0 1.4
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 0.1	— 0.1	— —	— —	— 0.2
33. Precious metals (including ores)	— —	— —	0.1 0.4	— 0.1	0.1 0.3	0.1 0.8	— —	— —	0.3 1.6
34. Iron and steel	— 0.1	0.6 1.1	1.6 2.2	1.4 2.7	0.4 0.6	4.4 4.6	— 0.2	8.9 2.8	17.3 14.3
35. Non-ferrous metals	— —	— 0.1	1.3 1.7	0.2 0.8	0.3 1.9	1.2 0.1	0.1 1.8	3.3 2.1	6.4 8.5
of which: Copper	— —	— —	0.9 1.5	0.2 0.8	0.2 1.8	1.2 0.1	0.1 1.8	3.3 2.1	5.9 8.1
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	— —	0.2 0.3	— —	— 0.1	— 0.1	0.7 0.2	0.1 0.2	0.9 1.2	2.0 2.0
37. Metal-working machinery	— —	— —	0.3 0.4	— —	— —	0.2 0.2	0.1 0.1	— —	0.6 0.7
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	— —	0.1 0.4	0.2 0.3	0.1 0.1	— 0.1	0.4 0.8	— 0.2	0.5 0.3	1.3 2.2
39. Electric machinery	— —	— —	0.6 1.3	1.3 1.5	— 0.1	0.6 1.8	— —	0.5 0.3	3.0 5.0
41. Ships and boats	— —	— —	— —	1.5 —	— —	— —	— —	2.4 —	3.9 —
42. Other transport equipment	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 0.5	— —	— —	— 0.5
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	— —	— —	0.5 0.4	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.3	1.3 1.1	— —	— —	2.3 1.9
44. All other commodities	— —	— —	1.1 0.4	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.6	0.1 0.1	— 0.5	1.6 1.9
TOTAL	— 0.1	2.2 4.9	11.4 14.2	9.0 8.4	5.2 7.7	15.8 14.3	1.0 3.0	17.7 7.5	62.3 60.1

Sources: *Commodity Trade Statistics*, Statistical Papers, Series D, January-December 1958 and 1959, United Nations, New York; OEEC *Statistical Bulletin* — Foreign Trade, Series C, Vol. I, Paris; and national trade statistics.

^a Includes also SITC group 599 (miscellaneous chemical materials and products).

^b Excluding war reparation to the Soviet Union.

TABLE C (continued)

Exports from western European countries to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Albania		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		Soviet Union		Total eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Denmark ^a																		
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	2.4	3.0	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.0	—	0.1	—	—	3.5	10.4
2. Dairy products, margarine	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.0	1.3	3.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	3.7	—	5.8	4.7
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.7	2.6	2.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.1
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	3.8	—	4.4	0.1
6. Fruit and vegetables	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	2.3
7. Sugar and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
8. Other food	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4
10. Beverages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	0.4	1.0
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.9
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.4	1.2	3.4	0.1	0.9	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.7	6.1
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	—
19. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.2
20. Textile fibres	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.7
21. Yarn and fabrics	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.7	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.7
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
25. Basic chemicals	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.5
26. Pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.5
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	9.5	4.2	0.2	0.1	4.7	7.4	15.0	13.0
39. Electric machinery	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	—	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.0
40. Road motor vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.6	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.6
41. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	—	—	6.6	—	—	9.2
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
44. All other commodities	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3
TOTAL	—	—	0.2	0.8	4.2	7.5	12.0	18.9	1.6	2.9	11.8	13.8	0.4	1.1	13.1	15.1	43.3	60.1
Finland																		
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2
2. Dairy products, margarine	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	1.6	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	5.4	6.0	5.9
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.4
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	1.2	0.9
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1
16. Wood, round and sawn	—	—	—	—	1.5	0.8	4.7	2.8	2.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	—	—	12.2	6.5	22.3	11.9
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	4.3	2.3	7.1	4.5
18. Pulp and waste paper	—	—	0.2	0.1	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.9	9.8	7.3	—	—	10.5	8.5	26.1	20.8
19. Paper and manufactures	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.5	3.4	0.9	0.6	3.8	4.2	0.9	0.2	30.1	25.1	40.3	33.8
20. Textile fibres	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.9	3.8	3.9
of which: Synthetic	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.9	3.8	3.9
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.3
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
25. Basic chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	1.2	—
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	—	—	2.8	1.7	—	—	—	0.1	3.5	2.2
35. Non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	1.6	2.0	—	—	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.5
of which: Copper	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	1.6	2.0	—	—	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.5
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6
37. Metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	—	—	0.1	—	0.3	1.1	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	21.1	26.1	21.4	27.8
39. Electric machinery	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	7.4	2.6	7.4
40. Road motor vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2
41. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	39.1	49.9	39.1	50.2
42. Other transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
44. All other commodities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
TOTAL	—	—	0.6	0.3	9.2	6.0	13.6	10.6	4.5	3.3	20.4	17.7	2.2	2.1	133.6	140.0	184.1	180.0

^a On the basis of country of sale. In addition the Faroe Islands exported fish to the value of \$1.3 million and \$0.3 million to eastern Germany in 1958 and 1959 respectively; and \$0.1 million to the Soviet Union in 1958.

TABLE C (continued)

Exports from western European countries to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups

Millions of current dollars f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Albania	Bulgaria	Czecho- slovakia	Eastern Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Soviet Union	Total eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	
	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959	1958 1959
France										
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	— —	— —	— 0.2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	0.2
2. Dairy products, margarine	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	— —	0.1	0.1
4. Wheat, unmilled	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	0.2	—
6. Fruit and vegetables	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 0.1	0.1	0.2
8. Other food	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.3 0.1	0.3	0.2
10. Beverages	— —	— —	0.2 0.1	0.6 0.6	— —	0.2 0.1	— —	— —	1.0	0.8
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	— —	0.1 —	0.6 —	— —	0.2 0.1	— —	0.7 0.2	0.4 —	1.9	0.4
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	— —	— —	0.1 0.2	— 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.8	0.8
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	— —	— —	1.1 0.5	0.2 0.4	0.3 0.2	— —	— —	3.4 3.1	5.0	4.2
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	— —	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	— —	0.5 —	— —	— —	0.6	0.1
16. Wood, round and sawn	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	0.3	0.1
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	— —	— —	— —	0.3 0.1	0.4 0.5	0.1 0.1	0.1 —	— —	0.9	0.7
19. Paper and manufactures	— —	0.1 1.1	0.1 0.2	— —	0.4 0.9	0.1 —	0.3 0.1	— —	1.0	2.3
20. Textile fibres	— —	0.1 —	2.4 2.8	— 0.3	3.3 2.7	0.3 1.1	1.8 1.1	2.1 1.7	10.0	9.7
of which: Synthetic	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.8 0.3	2.1 1.7	2.9	2.0
21. Yarn and fabrics	— —	0.6 0.5	1.4 0.5	0.4 0.4	0.7 0.7	2.4 0.6	2.4 0.8	4.9 3.3	12.8	6.8
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	— —	0.1 0.3	0.1 —	— —	— —	0.7 0.9	0.4 —	0.2 0.3	1.5	1.5
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	— —	— —	0.4 0.2	— 0.1	0.1 —	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	— —	0.8	0.5
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	— —	— —	0.3 0.4	— —	0.2 0.1	— —	— —	— —	0.5	0.5
25. Basic chemicals	— —	0.1 —	0.6 0.8	— 0.3	0.4 0.6	0.3 0.4	0.5 0.4	0.2 0.4	2.1	2.9
26. Pharmaceuticals	— —	0.2 0.2	0.3 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 —	1.3 0.6	0.9 0.7	0.4 0.3	3.3	2.0
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	— —	0.4 0.5	0.9 0.9	0.6 0.7	0.5 0.5	0.9 0.7	0.6 0.5	2.4 2.4	6.3	6.2
28. Fertilizers	— —	— —	— —	— 0.1	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	0.1
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	—	0.1
33. Precious metals (including ores)	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	— —	— —	0.2	0.2
34. Iron and steel	— 0.1	2.5 2.4	5.0 2.8	1.6 2.9	3.1 4.0	3.6 3.1	4.7 2.5	38.1 31.5	58.6	49.3
35. Non-ferrous metals	— —	0.4 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.1 —	1.4 6.1	1.4	6.6
of which: Copper	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1.4 0.2	1.4	0.3
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	— —	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.2	— 0.2	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.6	0.6 1.7	1.1	3.1
37. Metal-working machinery	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	— 0.2	— 0.1	— 0.1	— —	0.4 1.4	0.5	1.9
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	— —	0.2 0.9	0.8 2.2	0.5 0.3	0.2 1.1	1.4 3.4	0.2 0.8	8.9 18.4	12.2	27.1
39. Electric machinery	— —	— 0.1	0.4 1.6	0.2 0.3	0.3 1.0	1.1 0.8	0.1 0.2	10.1 8.4	12.2	12.4
40. Road motor vehicles	— —	0.1 0.7	1.8 0.9	0.3 0.1	0.1 0.2	1.3 0.9	0.2 0.1	— 0.5	3.8	3.4
42. Other transport equipment	— —	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	0.1 —	0.2 —	— 9.1	0.4	9.1
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	— —	0.1 0.1	1.3 0.3	1.2 0.9	0.1 0.3	0.4 0.2	0.2 0.2	1.3 0.7	3.6	2.7
44. All other commodities	0.1 —	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.3	0.2 0.1	— 0.3	0.9 0.7	0.2 0.3	0.2 0.3	1.8	2.1
TOTAL	0.1 0.1	4.7 7.6	17.5 15.4	6.5 8.3	10.7 13.6	16.1 14.3	14.1 8.9	75.6 90.1	145.3	158.3
Western Germany										
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	— 0.1	0.1 —	— —	— —	0.2	0.1
2. Dairy products, margarine	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 0.3	— —	— —	— —	—	0.3
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	— —	— 0.7	0.1 —	— —	— 0.8	— —	— —	— —	0.1	1.5
6. Fruit and vegetables	— —	0.2 —	0.1 0.1	— —	1.0 0.1	— —	— —	— —	1.3	0.2
8. Other food	— —	— —	0.1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	0.1
9. Fodder	— —	— —	— 0.2	— —	— 0.1	— —	— —	— —	—	0.3
10. Beverages	— —	— —	0.1 0.1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.1	0.1
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	— —	— —	0.4 0.2	— —	0.7 0.7	— —	1.9 0.2	— —	3.0	1.1
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	— —	— 0.1	0.2 0.3	— —	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	— —	— —	0.5	0.6
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	— —	— 0.6	1.2 0.4	— —	1.0 2.5	0.2 0.4	— —	— —	2.4	3.9
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 0.1	0.2 —	— —	— 0.5	0.2	0.6
16. Wood, round and sawn	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 0.1	— —	— —	— —	—	0.1
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.4 0.4	0.1 —	— —	— —	0.5	0.4
19. Paper and manufactures	— —	0.1 0.1	0.3 0.3	— —	0.7 0.5	0.1 0.1	— 0.1	— —	1.2	1.1
20. Textile fibres	— —	2.3 2.7	0.3 0.4	— —	1.8 1.8	0.5 0.5	0.7 1.2	0.7 0.7	6.3	7.3
of which: Synthetic	— —	2.3 2.7	— —	— —	0.6 0.6	0.2 0.2	0.7 1.1	0.7 0.7	4.5	5.3
21. Yarn and fabrics	— —	1.0 1.1	1.7 1.3	— —	1.2 0.9	1.5 1.6	1.2 0.7	0.1 0.6	6.7	6.2
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	— —	0.1 —	0.3 0.3	— —	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.2	— 0.1	0.2 —	0.8	0.7
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	— —	— 0.1	0.2 0.4	— —	0.4 0.2	0.6 0.3	0.2 0.2	— 0.1	1.4	1.3
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	— —	— 0.1	0.1 0.5	— —	0.3 0.5	0.1 0.1	— —	— —	0.5	1.2
25. Basic chemicals	— —	0.6 0.9	2.6 2.4	— —	2.1 2.2	4.3 2.9	0.6 1.3	1.7 2.4	11.9	12.1
26. Pharmaceuticals	— —	0.3 0.4	0.4 0.4	— —	0.2 0.2	0.9 1.2	0.4 0.5	0.2 0.4	2.4	3.1
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	— —	0.9 1.6	3.6 4.0	— —	2.2 3.1	4.2 5.8	1.6 2.3	4.2 2.3	16.7	19.1
28. Fertilizers	— —	— 3.2	— —	— —	0.1 0.9	— —	— —	— —	0.1	4.1
31. Petroleum products	— —	— —	— 0.1	— —	— —	0.1 0.2	— —	— —	0.1	0.3
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	— —	— —	0.2 0.5	— —	0.3 0.2	0.4 0.2	— —	— —	0.9	0.9
33. Precious metals (including ores)	— —	— —	0.8 —	— —	0.1 0.2	— —	0.1 —	— —	1.0	0.2
34. Iron and steel	— —	3.3 15.8	24.4 22.6	— —	3.3 2.4	30.8 15.9	8.0 1.4	13.9 44.7	83.7	102.8
35. Non-ferrous metals	— —	0.1 0.5	6.9 5.8	— —	0.2 1.4	4.1 2.8	0.8 0.7	6.9 4.5	19.0	15.7
of which: Copper	— —	0.1 0.3	5.2 4.5	— —	0.2 1.3	4.0 2.7	0.6 0.7	6.9 4.5	17.0	14.0
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	— —	0.5 1.7	0.7 0.7	— —	1.3 1.5	2.0 1.1	0.4 0.4	0.2 0.2	5.1	5.6
37. Metal-working machinery	— —	0.1 0.1	2.9 4.5	— —	0.8 1.2	2.6 3.0	0.3 0.1	2.2 2.8	8.9	11.7
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	— —	1.7 7.3	8.4 7.5	— —	5.2 6.4	15.2 21.3	4.8 5.1	36.2 26.1	71.5	73.7
39. Electric machinery	— —	1.0 0.8	2.7 3.3	— —	3.0 3.7	5.1 7.6	0.6 0.8	1.9 3.7	14.3	19.9
40. Road motor vehicles	— —	0.1 1.2	0.3 0.7	— —	0.4 0.8	1.0 0.7	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	2.1	3.6
41. Ships and boats	— —	— —	0.3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2.3 —	2.6	—
42. Other transport equipment	— —	0.5 0.8	— —	— —	0.1 0.3	0.9 0.3	0.2 0.3	— —	1.7	1.7
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	— —	0.3 0.6	1.1 1.5	— —	0.8 1.3	1.5 1.6	0.2 0.2	0.8 1.4	4.7	6.6
44. All other commodities	0.1 0.1	0.6 0.3	0.9 1.3	— —	1.0 0.9	2.0 2.1	0.3 0.7	0.5 0.6	5.4	6.0
TOTAL	0.1 0.1	13.7 40.7	61.3 59.9	— —	28.8 36.0	78.8 70.0	22.4 16.4	72.2 91.1	277.3	314.2

TABLE C (continued)
Exports from western European countries to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups
Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Albania		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		Soviet Union		Total eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Greece																		
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
6. Fruit and vegetables	—	—	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	4.9	3.9	10.5	9.9
8. Other food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—
10. Beverages	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—
11. Tobacco and manufactures	—	—	—	—	2.2	4.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.2	—	6.4	3.4	12.4	9.8
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.7	—
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.4
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	0.1	—	0.6	0.5	—	—	0.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.2	0.9	2.5	1.8
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
20. Textile fibres	—	—	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	—	1.3	1.2	5.4	7.4
21. Yarn and fabrics	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.2	0.1	—	—	1.3	0.2
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.6	0.6
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.4
34. Iron and steel	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—
44. All other commodities	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.4
TOTAL	—	—	2.8	2.0	5.6	8.2	3.2	2.2	2.4	3.4	3.2	4.2	3.6	1.9	16.8	11.8	37.6	33.7
Iceland																		
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	—	—	3.5	3.8	4.4	2.9	0.1	—	1.4	0.6	—	—	10.8	11.9	20.2	19.2
9. Fodder	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.5
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.2
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3
20. Textile fibres	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	4.4	5.1	5.0	3.5	0.2	0.1	2.5	1.2	—	—	10.8	11.9	22.9	21.8
Ireland																		
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
20. Textile fibres	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	—	0.2	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.7
44. All other commodities	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.5	—	0.2	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	0.8
Italy																		
4. Wheat, unmilled	—	—	—	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	3.5
6. Fruit and vegetables	—	—	—	—	1.8	0.8	2.8	3.5	1.4	1.2	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.9	1.7	11.2	7.6
7. Sugar and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	—
8. Other food	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
10. Beverages	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3
11. Tobacco and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	0.1	—	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	1.7	2.1
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
16. Wood, round and sawn	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.7	0.5
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	—	—	—	0.6	0.3
19. Paper and manufactures	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.6	1.1
20. Textile fibres	—	—	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.9	1.2	2.8	4.7	9.3	8.6
of which: Synthetic	—	—	1.7	1.4	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.9	1.2	2.8	4.7	8.5	8.1
21. Yarn and fabrics	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.2	1.0	1.5	2.9	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.0	3.3	2.8	10.5	12.6
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.4
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
25. Basic chemicals	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	—	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.1	4.6	6.1
26. Pharmaceuticals	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	0.7	0.5
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.6	2.4	5.0
28. Fertilizers	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.1
31. Petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
34. Iron and steel	—	—	—	2.4	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.8	2.6	2.2	0.8	3.9	11.6	20.1	18.2	34.6
35. Non-ferrous metals	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3
37. Metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	—	0.2	2.2	2.1	3.6	3.4
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	—	—	0.5	1.1	6.5	5.8	0.2	0.2	2.8	2.1	12.3	13.3
39. Electric machinery	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.1	2.4
40. Road motor vehicles	0.3	—	—	—	0.4	0.8	—	—	0.2	0.8	3.0	1.8	—	—	—	—	3.9	3.4
41. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
42. Other transport equipment	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.9
44. All other commodities	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	4.0	0.7	5.0
TOTAL	1.7	1.6	3.8	16.9	11.5	10.5	4.5	6.3	9.2	16.4	19.1	16.6	7.0	8.2	31.1	43.9	87.9	120.4

TABLE C (continued)

Exports from western European countries to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Albania		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		Soviet Union		Total eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Netherlands																		
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.8
2. Dairy products, margarine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.3
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.2	1.0	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	1.4	1.1
6. Fruit and vegetables	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	0.5	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.5
8. Other food	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.7	—	0.1	0.4	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.5	1.7	2.1
9. Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
11. Tobacco and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.3	—	0.3	4.3	3.4
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	—	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	1.0	1.0
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.9
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
19. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2
20. Textile fibres	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.7	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.2	—	—	5.6	4.7
21. Yarn and fabrics	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.1
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.6	0.1
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.7
25. Basic chemicals	—	—	—	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	—	—	0.1	—	2.4	2.4
26. Pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	—	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.9
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	—	—	—	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	—	0.3	0.6	1.9	—	0.4	0.7	0.2	3.1	4.6
29. Coal, coke and briquettes	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
31. Petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
34. Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	1.0	1.3
35. Non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.1	—	1.3	0.2	1.6	—	—	—	1.6	—	5.0	0.2
of which : Copper	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.1	—	1.1	—	1.6	—	—	—	1.6	—	4.8	—
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2
37. Metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	5.2	—	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.7	6.9
39. Electric machinery	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.0	—	—	0.1	0.2	2.1	1.2	—	0.1	—	0.5	2.8	3.0
41. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—
42. Other transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
44. All other commodities	—	—	0.5	3.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.9	0.7	1.9	1.6	0.8	—	0.7	6.4	7.9	12.2 ^a	17.8 ^a
TOTAL	—	—	1.3	5.3	7.9	8.3	14.3	11.4	4.0	4.6	11.7	14.3	1.7	2.5	10.8	12.0	51.7	58.4
Norway																		
2. Dairy products, margarine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	—
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.0	2.1	3.7	3.6	—	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	—	4.8	4.6	10.9	11.3
9. Fodder	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.8
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	—	—	2.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	—	0.4	0.3	—	—	7.5	8.7	11.1	11.0
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2
16. Wood, round and sawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
18. Pulp and waste paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	—	0.5	2.2	2.4
19. Paper and manufactures	—	—	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.8	1.4
20. Textile fibres	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.1	2.6	2.3
of which : Synthetic	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.1	2.6	2.3
21. Yarn and fabrics	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
25. Basic chemicals	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.7	—	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.6
26. Pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	—	—	1.7	1.5	—	—	—	—	2.8	2.1
34. Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.3
35. Non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.9	—	0.6	—	—	1.1	1.7
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.1
41. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.3
44. All other commodities	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
TOTAL	—	—	0.2	0.8	6.4	5.8	9.2	6.7	1.3	1.0	3.8	4.5	1.5	2.8	14.7	16.1	37.1	37.7
Portugal																		
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
16. Wood, round and sawn	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.7	1.4	4.2	4.9
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	1.4	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.9	1.6	4.8	6.0

^a Of which \$11.4 and \$17.3 million in 1958 and 1959 respectively, not specified by commodity.

TABLE C (continued)

Exports from western European countries to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Albania		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		Soviet Union		Total eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Sweden																		
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	1.4	3.1	—	0.2	—	3.7	—	—	—	—	1.4	9.1
2. Dairy products, margarine	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	1.7	0.9
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	2.5	2.8	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	3.0
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
6. Fruit and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.8	0.3
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	—	1.2	2.3	1.5	2.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	—	0.1	0.3	—	0.9	3.3	6.5
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
16. Wood, round and sawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.6
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.6
18. Pulp and waste paper	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	—	0.4	—	0.2	1.6	1.1	3.8	4.1
19. Paper and manufactures	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	—	0.3	1.5	1.3	2.7	4.3
20. Textile fibres	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	2.2	1.5	2.9	2.1
of which : Synthetic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.7
21. Yarn and fabrics	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.6
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.2
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
25. Basic chemicals	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.2
26. Pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.0
28. Fertilizers	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	2.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	10.6	8.6	—	—	—	—	13.2	10.7
34. Iron and steel	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	3.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	—	—	1.6	5.9	7.8	11.2
35. Non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.7	2.7	0.9	2.8
of which : Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.7	2.5	0.9	2.5
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.5
37. Metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	—	0.8	—	2.1	0.5
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	—	—	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	4.3	2.6	—	0.2	10.6	15.2	17.1	22.2
39. Electric machinery	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.8	1.8	—	—	1.7	1.6	5.1	4.6
41. Ships and boats	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	1.9	0.6	—	—	1.6	0.2	—	—	2.0	5.9	5.5	7.0
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5
44. All other commodities	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0
TOTAL	—	—	0.3	1.8	7.6	10.8	16.7	20.7	3.6	4.8	23.8	20.7	0.2	1.1	27.6	39.2	79.8	99.1
Switzerland																		
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
2. Dairy products, margarine	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
8. Other food	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.5
18. Pulp and waste paper	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
19. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
20. Textile fibres	—	—	0.1	—	1.3	0.2	—	—	1.7	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	0.5
of which : Synthetic	—	—	0.1	—	1.1	—	—	—	1.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	0.2
21. Yarn and fabrics	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.5	3.4
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.5
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
25. Basic chemicals	—	—	—	0.5	1.7	4.7	0.5	2.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.9	—	0.8	—	0.1	2.5	11.1
26. Pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.2	—	—	3.8	3.8
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	—	—	0.1	0.4	2.4	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.9	—	0.1	—	7.0	1.4
31. Petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
33. Precious metals (including ores)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
34. Iron and steel	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2
35. Non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.3
of which : Copper	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.2
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
37. Metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	1.4	2.2	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	4.4	5.7
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	—	—	0.1	0.2	2.7	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	3.6	6.3	0.7	2.7	1.0	2.2	9.6	15.2
39. Electric machinery	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	2.2	3.2
40. Road motor vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1
42. Other transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	2.1
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	3.8	4.5
44. All other commodities	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.3
TOTAL	—	0.1	1.5	2.3	14.9	15.6	5.4	6.0	6.5	7.7	10.9	13.1	2.6	7.4	2.3	4.4	44.1	56.6

TABLE C (continued)

Exports from western European countries to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups

Millions of current dollars f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Albania		Bulgaria		Czecho- slovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		Soviet Union		Total eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Turkey																		
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—
4. Wheat, unmilled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	0.6
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
6. Fruit and vegetables	—	—	0.5	0.2	3.0	1.4	5.2	3.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	—	0.1	4.3	0.9	14.0	7.1
9. Fodder	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.5
11. Tobacco and manufactures	—	—	—	—	7.0	6.3	11.8	4.3	2.0	2.2	6.5	6.7	—	—	6.4	2.5	33.7	22.0
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	0.5
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	0.4	0.7
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.7	0.7
16. Wood, round and sawn	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—
20. Textile fibres	—	—	—	0.5	0.6	2.0	—	0.1	0.4	1.9	—	—	0.8	0.1	—	0.4	1.8	5.0
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.3	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.5
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.5
35. Non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
of which : Copper	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
44. All other commodities	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
TOTAL	—	—	0.9	1.2	14.1	11.7	17.4	8.7	3.7	6.5	7.0	7.5	1.5	0.6	11.3	4.8	55.9	41.0
United Kingdom																		
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.5
6. Fruit and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
7. Sugar and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	0.3	—
8. Other food	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4
10. Beverages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.3
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
19. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3
20. Textile fibres	—	—	0.2	—	2.4	3.4	—	—	1.4	2.2	4.2	3.8	1.5	1.7	—	1.5	9.7	12.6
of which : Synthetic	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	1.5	0.1	1.6
21. Yarn and fabrics	—	—	0.1	—	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	—	—	1.2	1.1	4.5	5.0
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.7
25. Basic chemicals	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.5	—	—	1.1	3.3	4.6	7.3
26. Pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.2
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	—	—	0.1	2.0	0.7	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.5	—	0.2	2.2	4.6	5.0	11.1
31. Petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
33. Precious metals (including ores)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
34. Iron and steel	—	—	—	1.0	—	0.2	1.9	3.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	2.5	—	—	4.0	10.9	6.3	19.0
35. Non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	0.6	0.5	3.2	—	0.4	1.6	2.3	1.6	6.7	—	0.1	35.9	15.4	39.6	28.7
of which : Copper	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	3.0	—	0.2	1.6	2.1	1.4	6.6	—	0.1	35.9	14.8	39.4	27.3
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	0.4	0.5	0.9
37. Metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.4	—	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.9
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	—	—	0.2	0.9	3.9	3.5	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	8.8	15.2	0.3	1.1	10.1	29.5	24.7	51.9
39. Electric machinery	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.1	2.2	—	—	1.7	3.7	5.1	7.8
40. Road motor vehicles	—	—	0.1	—	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	1.6	1.3
41. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	2.2	—	—	4.5	—	6.1	2.2
42. Other transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.3
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	—	—	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.9
44. All other commodities	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.9 ^a	0.1	—	1.2 ^a	1.2 ^a	5.6 ^a	6.0 ^a	0.3	0.6 ^a	1.9 ^a	3.0 ^a	10.0	11.9
TOTAL	—	—	0.9	5.3	11.9	17.2	6.4	9.8	8.2	11.1	31.0	45.6	2.8	4.3	66.3	76.8	127.5	170.1

^a Of which postal packages for value of \$0.4 million to Czechoslovakia, \$1.1 and \$1.0 million to Hungary, \$4.7 and \$4.6 million to Poland, \$0.2 million to Rumania, \$1.6 and \$1.8 million to Soviet Union in 1958 and 1959 respectively.

TABLE C (continued)

Exports from western European countries to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Albania		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		Soviet Union		Total eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Yugoslavia																		
1. Live animals, meat and preparations . . .	—	—	—	0.1	1.5	3.6	1.7	2.0	0.1	—	0.1	0.9	—	—	1.5	3.6	4.9	10.2
2. Dairy products, margarine	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	2.0	1.9
4. Wheat, unmilled	—	—	—	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations . .	—	—	0.2	0.3	4.6	0.2	1.4	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	1.3
6. Fruit and vegetables	—	—	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.8	2.6	2.7	—	—	0.7	0.3	—	—	3.1	1.2	8.1	5.1
7. Sugar and preparations	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	1.5	0.3
8. Other food	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3
9. Fodder	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
10. Beverages	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.8	—	—	0.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	2.7	2.0
11. Tobacco and manufactures	—	—	—	—	3.0	1.7	3.3	2.4	0.7	—	2.9	3.7	—	—	—	—	9.9	7.8
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials .	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.5	—	—	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.1	—	1.3	2.1
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed . .	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.7	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	2.0	1.8	—	—	0.8	0.9	3.7	2.9
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing . .	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.4	—	—	2.8	1.8	—	—	2.4	3.6	5.4	5.9
16. Wood, round and sawn	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.8	4.5	3.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.6	8.0	6.2
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	2.0	1.9	4.6	6.2
18. Pulp and waste paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	1.4	1.7
19. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
20. Textile fibres	—	—	—	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.2	—	—	—	1.6	3.2
of which : Synthetic	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.8	—	0.9	0.2	—	—	—	0.4	1.8
21. Yarn and fabrics	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	1.4	—	—	2.3	2.0	4.6	3.5
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.3	—	0.1	—	0.7	0.9	—	—	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.0
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.5	3.6
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
25. Basic chemicals	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.1	2.2	3.4	3.3
26. Pharmaceuticals	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers) .	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	—	1.1	1.3	2.9	2.8
31. Petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
32. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.5	0.8	1.4	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.4	4.1
34. Iron and steel	0.2	—	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	4.9	6.0	0.8	—	1.3	1.1	0.1	—	2.3	2.0	10.7	11.2
35. Non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	—	0.3	0.7	0.7	—	—	3.4	11.1	6.4	14.6
of which : Copper	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	—	7.7
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures .	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	—	—	0.6	0.5	—	—	0.5	0.8	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	1.6	2.8
37. Metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
38. Other machinery, excluding electric . .	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	—	—	1.6	0.8	2.1	1.5
39. Electric machinery	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	1.9	3.4	—	0.1	1.7	2.3	0.4	0.4	8.0	9.5	12.0	16.1
40. Road motor vehicles	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
41. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	2.4	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	10.4	—	—	—	—	2.4	14.1
42. Other transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	1.6	0.4	—	—	—	2.6	3.2	3.0	4.9
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
44. All other commodities	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	1.1	1.3
TOTAL	0.5	0.3	1.8	8.0	19.5	16.4	26.3	26.6	13.9	13.1	22.0	33.9	2.3	1.8	36.3	47.2	122.6	147.3

TABLE C (concluded)

Exports from western European countries to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, by commodity groups

Millions of current dollars f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Albania		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		Soviet Union		Total eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Total of eighteen countries listed							a	a										
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	—	—	—	0.3	2.1	8.8	6.3	10.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	8.2	—	0.2	1.6	3.7	11.1	32.0
2. Dairy products, margarine	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	3.5	5.3	0.1	0.5	—	—	0.4	0.1	9.1	5.4	14.1	12.3
3. Fish and preparations	—	—	0.2	0.3	7.7	7.5	15.8	13.9	0.3	0.4	2.3	1.6	0.1	—	17.9	17.8	44.3	41.5
4. Wheat, unmilled	—	—	—	5.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.4	—	0.6	0.2	6.4
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	—	—	0.2	1.0	4.8	0.3	2.2	1.4	—	1.6	—	0.1	—	—	3.8	—	11.0	4.4
6. Fruit and vegetables	—	—	2.0	0.6	7.6	5.2	14.0	12.6	3.3	2.7	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.9	17.2	7.8	47.7	33.3
7. Sugar and preparations	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	0.1	—	—	1.2	—	—	2.6	0.3
8. Other food	—	—	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.5	1.4	—	0.1	0.5	0.4	—	—	0.3	0.7	2.8	3.9
9. Fodder	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	2.6	4.1
10. Beverages	—	—	—	—	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.4	—	0.1	1.2	0.9	—	—	—	0.1	4.8	3.6
11. Tobacco and manufactures	—	—	—	—	12.2	12.0	16.3	7.8	3.6	3.3	11.1	11.0	0.2	—	12.8	5.9	56.2	40.0
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	—	—	0.4	0.4	6.7	2.7	2.9	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.6	1.7	8.5	9.7	25.5	19.4
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	0.1	0.1	—	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.9	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	5.6	8.3
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.1	7.6	7.0	3.7	7.0	2.5	5.8	3.4	3.0	0.8	0.6	6.3	7.0	25.5	32.6
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.5	1.0	—	0.1	4.4	1.8	—	—	4.0	6.0	9.0	9.1
16. Wood, round and sawn	—	—	0.1	—	3.3	2.7	9.1	6.1	9.6	9.0	2.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	14.5	8.6	39.8	28.8
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	0.1	—	—	—	1.4	1.6	3.1	3.8	3.2	4.6	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.8	7.3	5.7	17.0	17.8
18. Pulp and waste paper	—	—	0.2	0.3	3.5	2.3	4.5	4.1	2.7	3.3	11.1	8.8	0.3	0.9	12.1	10.1	34.4	29.8
19. Paper and manufactures	0.1	0.1	0.9	3.3	1.8	1.4	4.8	5.5	6.4	5.4	5.3	5.7	1.6	1.9	32.0	26.9	52.9	50.2
20. Textile fibres	—	—	5.8	8.6	14.3	17.3	4.7	4.6	14.2	15.0	11.7	12.8	10.2	8.9	13.6	14.9	74.5	82.1
of which: Synthetic	—	—	4.1	5.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.3	3.6	1.9	3.2	5.9	5.3	12.2	13.2	30.1	31.2
21. Yarn and fabrics	0.2	0.2	3.5	3.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.8	8.5	14.0	8.0	6.3	3.0	14.7	11.6	58.8	47.9
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	—	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.7	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.8	4.1	9.1	10.3
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	—	—	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.5	0.5	1.4	6.5	9.9
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	2.4	4.0
25. Basic chemicals	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.5	9.7	13.0	1.9	5.0	7.0	8.5	7.9	8.5	1.4	3.0	8.4	10.9	37.4	51.5
26. Pharmaceuticals	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	3.1	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	5.3	5.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	14.7	14.3
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	0.1	0.4	2.7	7.1	10.5	11.4	4.1	3.0	5.3	9.6	10.5	12.1	4.1	3.9	12.5	13.7	49.8	61.2
28. Fertilizers	—	—	0.1	7.7	0.6	—	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.9	1.7	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	6.9	11.0
29. Coal, coke and briquettes	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
30. Petroleum products	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.7
31. Crude minerals, ores, scrap	—	—	—	—	5.8	4.6	1.8	1.4	4.1	2.0	18.0	14.9	0.2	0.1	2.5	2.8	32.4	25.8
32. Precious metals (including ores)	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	4.4	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	1.9	5.9
33. Iron and steel	0.4	0.2	9.5	27.1	42.4	40.8	24.1	28.7	13.0	15.9	52.4	31.0	14.9	8.7	84.5	131.6	241.2	284.0
34. Non-ferrous metals	—	—	0.2	2.4	11.2	13.1	2.4	2.4	3.8	6.9	11.4	13.3	1.0	3.6	53.4	42.2	83.4	83.9
of which: Copper	—	—	0.2	0.9	7.8	9.7	0.3	1.0	3.3	5.5	10.1	11.5	0.7	2.6	50.0	31.6	72.4	62.9
35. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	0.1	0.1	1.5	3.9	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.8	2.8	5.6	3.5	1.0	1.5	10.0	12.9	25.8	28.5
36. Metal-working machinery	—	—	0.1	0.2	5.7	8.5	0.9	1.5	1.9	3.0	6.2	5.8	0.8	0.8	6.5	7.5	22.1	27.3
37. Other machinery, excluding electric	0.4	0.5	3.0	13.8	21.7	23.4	4.8	4.7	9.6	14.2	59.7	73.5	8.0	11.5	101.2	133.0	208.4	274.6
38. Electric machinery	—	—	1.4	2.3	8.1	10.8	4.6	8.1	5.5	7.9	22.3	23.5	1.6	3.7	29.3	39.5	72.8	95.8
39. Road motor vehicles	0.3	—	0.3	2.3	3.0	3.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.0	6.0	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	12.6	14.1
40. Ships and boats	—	—	—	0.3	2.7	3.7	4.2	0.6	—	—	4.1	16.1	—	—	54.0	65.2	65.0	85.9
41. Other transport equipment	—	—	0.5	1.4	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.8	1.6	1.0	0.4	2.4	3.8	14.2	6.8	23.2
42. Instruments, watches, etc.	—	—	0.9	1.6	3.7	3.2	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.5	5.8	5.0	0.8	0.8	3.7	4.4	18.8	20.3
43. All other commodities	0.3	0.3	1.7	4.6	6.0	6.3	3.1	3.2	4.6	6.9	12.1	12.1	1.3	2.9	10.6	17.7	39.7	54.0
TOTAL	2.6	2.3	39.2	107.9	227.8	233.6	165.0	164.3	123.5	158.4	310.6	312.9	68.0	67.7	562.3	647.2	1 499.0	1 694.3

^a Exports from western Germany to eastern Germany are not included.

^b Of which \$11.4 and \$17.3 million in 1958 and 1959 respectively, not specified by commodity.

TABLE D. — The network of intra-western Europe
Value of exports in 1959 (in millions of dollars) and percentage change 1957-1959

	Period	European Economic Community						European Free Trade Association				Portugal
		Total	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Western Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	Austria	Denmark	Norway	
European Economic Community	Value 1959	8173.0	1571.5	1454.7	2424.8	975.4	1746.6	5421.4	657.6	565.1	421.4	186.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	-4	-3	-4	+3	-7	-11	—	+1	+1	+18	-2
	1958-1959 . . .	+19	+9	+13	+30	+26	+16	+9	+10	+24	-3	—
	1959-1960 . . .	+34	+20	+45	+42	+39	+22	+25	+27	+24	+9	+32
Belgium-Luxembourg	Value 1959	1524.1		299.4	437.6	86.4	700.7	524.1	26.0	54.8	34.8	31.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	-6		-7	+9	+4	-12	-5	+3	-3	-5	+13
	1958-1959 . . .	+11		-7	+24	+25	+11	+8	+35	+10	-11	-9
	1959-1960 . . .	+31		+31	+56	+28	+17	+23	-7	+12	+25	+32
France	Value 1959	1523.6	375.8		736.1	267.3	144.4	757.0	44.5	54.9	39.1	38.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	-11	-15		-2	-16	-26	-10	-13	-23	+9	-8
	1958-1959 . . .	+34	+16		+37	+55	+39	+11	+27	+43	-15	-1
	1959-1960 . . .	+45	+41		+42	+68	+35	+41	+27	+57	+14	+30
Western Germany .	Value 1959	2730.2	593.1	787.9		524.3	824.9	2644.7	466.5	337.3	246.7	81.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	-4	+2	-2		-7	-8	+4	+5	+5	+25	-2
	1958-1959 . . .	+13	+1	+18		+19	+16	+9	+6	+28	-3	-2
	1959-1960 . . .	+28	+13	+43		+36	+22	+24	+25	+20	+12	+41
Italy	Value 1959	797.9	73.9	174.0	473.4		76.6	648.0	82.1	27.3	21.6	18.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	-4	-7	-17	+2		-5	-14	-14	-2	+25	-23
	1958-1959 . . .	+32	+29	+29	+31		+48	+18	+12	+41	+4	+10
	1959-1960 . . .	+60	+48	+89	+48		+61	+32	+49	+49	+9	+25
Netherlands . . .	Value 1959	1597.2	528.7	193.4	777.7	97.4		847.6	38.5	90.8	79.2	16.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	+4	—	+3	+7	+5		+8	+14	+5	+14	+2
	1958-1959 . . .	+19	+10	+24	+27	+11		+4	+20	+7	+7	+19
	1959-1960 . . .	+25	+10	+38	+30	+48		+11	+20	+18	-10	+4
European Free Trade Association	Value 1959	3837.3	381.5	506.6	1700.3	667.0	581.9	2995.8	121.8	483.4	476.9	97.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	-5	-15	-12	+7	-4	-16	-4	+1	-3	+2	—
	1958-1959 . . .	+8	—	-3	+13	+6	+12	+7	+6	+14	-3	-6
	1959-1960 . . .	+14	+15	+8	+17	+21	+12	+17	+33	+7	+17	+4
Austria	Value 1959	476.8	17.7	16.7	256.6	159.2	26.6	111.8		9.3	7.1	3.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	-6	-7	-14	-1	-9	-10	-14		+5	-7	+12
	1958-1959 . . .	+5	+12	-39	+12	+2	+2	+16		+24	+13	+6
	1959-1960 . . .	+17	+41	-3	+17	+15	+30	+30		+13	+55	-37
Denmark	Value 1959	436.1	17.4	35.4	294.5	60.0	28.8	545.7	6.8		62.8	2.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	+13	+15	+30	+11	+17	+2	+2	+19		+38	+50
	1958-1959 . . .	+10	+12	-4	+18	-9	+6	+9	+15		+5	-33
	1959-1960 . . .	+4	-26	-13	+1	+47	-2	+18	+40		+41	—
Norway	Value 1959	210.5	16.9	25.3	119.1	22.7	26.4	314.6	4.5	53.0		3.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	-12	-26	-19	-4	-11	-19	-11	-24	-2		-15
	1958-1959 . . .	+4	-21	-15	+14	+17	-4	+13	—	+15		-22
	1959-1960 . . .	+8	+25	-25	-1	+100	+30	+17	+113	-2		-31
Portugal	Value 1959	65.9	9.5	12.4	24.3	11.1	8.6	51.0	1.8	3.4	2.9	10.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	+13	+4	+29	+13	+2	+7	-13	+93	-3	-17	+8
	1958-1959 . . .	-8	-10	-36	+9	-10	+20	+1	+23	-5	+33	-19
	1959-1960 . . .	+6	-7	-15	+25	+7	—	+21	-33	+20	—	+7
Sweden	Value 1959	682.5	84.1	84.5	332.5	73.7	107.7	743.9	12.6	142.4	220.1	10.1
	Change 1957-1958 . . .	-8	-4	-16	-2	-2	-21	-4	-5	+9	+4	+8
	1958-1959 . . .	+6	-6	-8	+12	+10	+6	+2	+3	+15	—	-19
	1959-1960 . . .	+26	+60	+8	+26	+17	+22	+18	+20	+19	+3	+7

European Trade, 1957 to 1960

1957 to 1958, 1958 to 1959, and first half 1959 to first half 1960

Trade Association	Other western European countries											Total western Europe	Rest of World	World	
	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Total	Finland	Greece	Iceland	Ireland	Spain	Turkey				Yugoslavia
421.4	186.2	954.2	1190.1	1446.8	1163.0	251.4	193.4	15.4	69.0	230.8	205.4	197.6	14 757	10 480	25 237
+18	-2	+1	-9	+3	-2	-4	+5	+6	+13	+5	-8	+3	-2	+7	+1
-3	—	+4	+16	+9	+6	+23	-17	+15	+19	-10	+36	+7	+14	+7	+11
+9	+32	+24	+26	+28	+26	+42	+15	+26	+3	+7	+19	+62	+29	+21	+25
34.8	31.2	91.0	91.3	195.0	99.9	21.5	20.4	1.1	12.0	25.9	11.0	8.0	2148.6	1149.2	3297.8
-5	+13	-23	-2	-2	+1	-22	+22	+3	-4	—	+16	+36	-5	-1	-4
-11	-9	+12	+3	+12	+8	+5	-11	+9	+12	+14	+39	+25	+10	+5	+8
+25	+32	+30	+19	+19	+24	+56	+57	..	-4	-34	+19	+100	+28	+14	+23
39.1	38.8	99.4	229.7	250.6	168.4	38.3	20.6	0.5	8.1	60.1	27.9	12.9	2449.0	3164.6	5613.6
+9	-8	+13	-17	-10	-8	-17	-13	+84	+2	+18	+14	+111	-10	+11	+1
-15	-1	+21	+19	—	-17	+22	-31	-23	+3	-27	-8	-39	+21	+2	+10
+14	+30	+30	+38	+54	+54	+103	+73	..	+46	+28	+6	+126	+45	+25	+34
246.7	81.7	544.2	572.6	395.7	595.5	145.5	96.6	9.3	28.5	103.2	113.1	99.3	5970.9	3833.4	9804.3
+25	—	+4	-7	+4	+10	+15	+12	+4	+22	+8	+4	+4	+1	+6	+3
-3	-2	+1	+17	+14	+17	+26	-13	+20	+30	-3	+71	+23	+12	+10	+11
+12	+41	+21	+24	+32	+19	+36	-5	+43	+18	—	+12	+48	+25	+15	+21
21.6	18.5	68.6	211.4	218.5	182.2	12.4	38.6	1.4	3.5	21.3	40.1	64.9	1628.1	1286.5	2914.6
+25	-23	-4	-10	+9	-22	-21	-3	-42	+1	-44	-33	-16	-7	+9	—
+4	+10	—	+20	+26	-3	+29	-20	+52	+8	+14	-3	-2	+21	+8	+15
+9	+25	+15	+28	+37	+52	+67	+3	—	+14	+90	+55	+74	+47	+33	+41
79.2	16.0	151.0	85.1	387.0	117.0	33.7	17.2	3.1	16.9	20.4	13.3	12.5	2561.9	1044.5	3606.4
+14	+2	-1	-3	+14	+3	-22	+6	+42	+27	+31	-8	+13	+5	+1	+4
+7	+19	+3	+8	+1	+12	+25	-9	+2	+18	-19	+121	+24	+14	+8	+12
-10	+4	+28	+12	+7	-12	-10	+26	—	-26	-42	—	+10	+18	+8	+15
476.3	97.8	567.1	243.7	1005.1	953.8	235.9	88.5	21.6	317.0	128.9	78.5	83.4	7787	8856	16 643
+2	—	-7	-11	-7	+3	-2	+2	—	+5	+3	+7	+4	-4	-2	-3
-3	-6	+7	+32	+6	+4	+25	-11	+2	—	-17	+55	+4	+7	+4	+5
+17	+4	+26	+12	+18	+15	+36	+3	+26	+4	+7	+7	+38	+15	+10	+12
7.5	3.7	22.4	43.9	24.9	60.8	4.8	9.7	—	1.2	8.1	9.9	27.1	649.4	318.3	967.7
-7	+12	+8	-28	-8	+4	-14	-14	..	+3	+14	+70	+1	-6	-7	-6
+13	+6	+25	+15	+12	—	+33	-18	..	+30	-7	+2	+3	+6	+4	+5
+55	-37	+37	+29	+37	+27	+71	+53	..	-33	-35	+8	+43	+20	+14	+18
62.8	2.4	100.5	18.2	355.0	47.0	19.0	4.4	5.8	4.8	7.2	3.5	2.3	1028.8	345.7	1374.5
+38	+50	-11	+15	—	+15	+1	+20	+36	+20	+51	-22	-9	+7	+10	+8
+5	-33	+10	+1	+10	+4	+17	+23	-21	+31	-30	+182	-23	+9	+14	+11
+41	—	+40	—	+10	+25	+56	—	+67	-50	-12	+50	+25	+13	+9	+12
3.2	77.6	11.0	165.3	34.4	13.7	2.9	3.1	0.9	10.8	1.4	1.4	559.3	250.1	809.4	
-15	-13	-14	-12	+13	-16	+26	+9	-25	+50	-3	+133	-10	-8	-9	-9
-22	+7	+55	+15	+1	+57	-42	+33	-2	-18	-52	—	+9	+10	+9	+9
-31	+33	-22	+19	+7	+15	+43	+58	+25	-45	+214	+75	+13	+6	+11	+11
25	6.5	3.4	33.0	7.0	0.6	1.9	—	0.9	2.9	0.7	—	123.9	166.6	290.5	
-17	+6	-2	-19	-15	-40	+38	..	-20	-33	+37	..	—	—	—	—
+33	-4	-7	+1	+32	-100	+6	..	+13	+32	+280	..	-3	+3	+1	+1
—	+10	+50	+25	+18	+100	—	..	—	+50	-50	..	+13	+5	+9	+9
220.1	10.2	27.5	330.9	127.5	73.2	11.2	3.7	7.5	14.4	10.1	7.9	1554.2	651.3	2205.5	
+4	+8	—	-11	+11	+11	+33	+2	-34	+1	-23	-50	+60	-5	+4	-2
—	-19	+19	-3	+23	+23	+24	-30	+116	-17	+20	+306	+18	+5	+8	-6
+3	+7	+60	+25	+27	+42	+7	—	-3	+60	-40	-3	+22	+13	+19	+19

See notes at end of table.

TABLE D (concluded). — The network of intra-western European trade
Value of exports in 1959 (in millions of dollars) and percentage change 1958-1959

	Period	European Economic Community						European Free Trade Association				Portugal
		Total	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Western Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	Austria	Denmark	Norway	
Switzerland	Value 1959	671.6	63.7	116.8	287.5	137.3	66.3	258.0	50.8	27.7	19.3	17.7
	Change 1957-1958	+1	-9	-5	+12	-4	-10	+1	-4	+18	-3	+6
	1958-1959	+11	+4	—	+14	+13	+18	+7	+8	+10	+10	+9
	1959-1960	+15	-5	+9	+22	+13	+26	+17	+14	+24	+2	+30
United Kingdom	Value 1959	1293.9	172.2	215.4	385.8	203.0	317.5	970.8	45.2	247.6	164.2	60.6
	Change 1957-1958	-9	-23	-18	+17	-7	-17	-6	+10	-10	-8	-4
	1958-1959	+10	+3	+7	+12	+9	+16	+9	+3	+14	-11	-5
	1959-1960	+15	+8	+17	+22	+20	+6	+14	+48	+2	+25	+2
Other western European countries	Value 1959	731.2	61.8	113.0	334.5	137.0	84.9	832.7	37.6	42.4	24.9	11.6
	Change 1957-1958	-3	-11	+25	-8	-14	-6	—	+2	+18	+32	-6
	1958-1959	+7	+17	-32	+19	+21	+25	+3	—	+10	+17	+93
	1959-1960	+28	+25	+22	+9	+89	+21	+22	+46	+33	+24	-12
Finland	Value 1959	218.1	30.7	39.5	91.2	14.7	42.0	249.9	1.9	26.9	5.9	0.6
	Change 1957-1958	+5	-15	+5	+13	+31	+1	-1	+117	+8	+65	—
	1958-1959	+5	+9	-18	+9	+6	+26	+10	+46	+19	+16	+20
	1959-1960	+18	+4	+7	+24	+30	+21	+20	+17	+19	+103	—
Greece	Value 1959	80.6	2.4	14.9	41.8	15.1	6.4	29.0	3.5	0.3	0.9	1.0
	Change 1957-1958	+1	-10	+101	-17	-23	-4	-6	-6	+30	+22	-112
	1958-1959	-18	+1	-50	-12	+9	+42	-5	-39	-19	-49	+70
	1959-1960	-10	-73	-19	—	-16	+20	+18	+75	..	—	..
Iceland	Value 1959	6.8	—	1.0	3.3	1.2	1.3	16.1	—	1.8	1.5	2.2
	Change 1957-1958	+21	-14	+1	+30	-5	+39	+3	..	+13	+29	+7
	1958-1959	-38	-71	+84	-52	-42	+12	+19	..	+14	+65	-19
	1959-1960	-6	..	..	-8	..	..	+58	..	..	..	-58
Ireland	Value 1959	20.8	2.5	3.4	9.8	2.2	2.9	271.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5
	Change 1957-1958	-31	-36	-47	-14	-42	-35	—	-17	-20	+292	-56
	1958-1959	+24	-12	+21	+25	+43	+65	-3	+32	+160	-85	+76
	1959-1960	+22	+27	+9	+15	—	—	+12	..	..	..	..
Spain ^a	Value 1959	140.3	14.0	26.1	64.1	16.7	19.4	136.0	5.8	7.3	10.5	7.3
	Change 1957-1958	-4	-7	+49	-25	-4	-19	+5	+5	+15	+3	-24
	1958-1959	+2	+36	-47	+30	+27	+26	-1	-5	-11	+14	+284
	1959-1960	+86	+55	+74	+35	+760	+51	+38	+109	+20	+39	+60
Turkey	Value 1959	139.7	7.5	16.5	79.5	29.4	6.8	54.0	5.3	4.3	0.5	—
	Change 1957-1958	-21	+14	-20	+1	-54	-40	-35	+7	+130	+118	-48
	1958-1959	+63	+78	-12	+76	+104	+121	+58	-5	+7	-84	-30
	1959-1960	-30	+75	-27	-45	-18	+9	+31	-16	+160	..	..
Yugoslavia	Value 1959	124.9	4.7	11.6	44.8	57.7	6.1	75.8	21.0	1.3	5.5	—
	Change 1957-1958	-1	+7	+72	-20	+1	+26	+32	-2	+84	—	..
	1958-1959	—	+3	-29	+7	+7	-27	-7	+11	-14	+1221	..
	1959-1960	+25	+39	-25	+15	+41	+19	+7	+44	..	-94	..
Total western Europe	Value 1959	12741	2014.8	2074.3	4459.6	1779.4	2413.4	9250	817.0	1090.9	923.2	295.6
	Change 1957-1958	-4	-6	-5	+4	-7	-12	-1	+1	—	+9	-2
	1958-1959	+15	+7	+5	+22	+18	+16	+8	+9	+19	-2	..
	1959-1960	+28	+19	+34	+29	+36	+20	+22	+28	+18	+13	+20
World ^b	Value 1959	24 212	3445	5094	8371	3363	3939	20 016	1144	1595	1315	474
	Change 1957-1958	-8	-8	-9	-1	-13	-12	-6	-5	-1	+3	-4
	1958-1959	+5	+10	-9	+13	+6	+9	+6	+7	+19	+1	-1
	1959-1960	+27	+18	+27	+27	+46	+17	+19	+27	+20	+11	-19

Sources : OEEC Statistical Bulletins—Foreign Trade, Series A, August 1960, and Supplement; and national trade statistics.
NOTE. — Minor discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

^a The d
^b Import

Work of intra-western European trade, 1957 to 1960

Percentage change 1957 to 1958, 1958 to 1959, and first half 1959 to first half 1960

	Trade Association				Other western European countries								Total western Europe	Rest of World	World
	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Total	Finland	Greece	Iceland	Ireland	Spain	Turkey	Yugoslavia			
19.3	17.7	46.6		95.9	84.2	19.2	11.1	0.5	2.1	29.0	8.8	13.5	1013.8	669.6	1683.4
-3	+6	-2		+2	+15	-9	+18	-14	+53	+19	+29	+22	+2	-5	-1
+10	+9	-3		+10	-2	+59	+32	-33	-1	-33	+58	+3	+9	+8	+9
+2	+30	+16		+19	+9	+18	-35	—	+76	+2	+26	+39	+15	+13	+14
164.2	60.6	313.5	139.7		593.0	105.5	47.3	8.5	299.6	56.8	44.1	31.2	2857.7	6454.3	9312.0
-8	-4	-6	-3		-1	-15	+1	-11	+5	-8	+3	-7	-6	-2	-3
-11	-5	+7	+48		+2	+19	-11	-6	-1	-16	+54	+4	+8	+2	+4
+25	+2	+21	+4		+13	+33	+1	—	+5	+16	+8	+42	+14	+10	+11
24.9	11.6	47.7	40.8	627.7	89.3	17.7	27.2	3.4	9.9	7.7	5.4	18.0	1653	1139	2792
-32	-6	+14	+15	-3	-17	-24	-9	-16	—	-25	-36	-8	-2	-5	-3
+17	+93	+2	-32	+5	+10	+36	+42	-21	+9	-51	-4	+28	+5	+10	+7
+24	-12	+77	+8	+17	+2	-45	+5	-28	+38	+44	+233	-17	+23	+6	+17
5.9	0.6	22.7	3.3	188.6	22.4		8.2	2.5	7.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	490.4	344.7	835.1
+65	—	+15	—	-6	-16		-18	-8	-5	-28	-50	+14	+1	-17	-8
+16	+20	-10	-40	+13	-12		+74	-24	+26	-81	-6	-25	+6	+10	+8
103	—	+70	-32	+11	-14		-35	—	+26	-48	—	..	+17	+13	+16
0.9	1.0	2.1	2.2	19.0	14.6	3.3		0.1	0.4	—	0.4	10.4	124.3	79.9	204.2
+22	-112	-51	+24	-10	-19	-29		+25	-2	..	-36	+3	-3	+22	+6
-49	+70	+77	-29	+7	+15	+50		-7	-54	..	+14	+13	-12	-12	-12
—	..	—	..	+15	—	-35		..	—	..	—	+6	-1	-28	-11
1.5	2.2	5.1	—	5.5	3.9	1.9	0.6		0.1	1.3	—	—	26.9	38.0	64.9
+29	+7	+21	..	-13	-15	-35	-30		+183	+40	..	..	+5	+11	+8
+65	-19	+50	..	+11	-17	-14	-21		-75	-7	..	..	-7	+4	-1
..	-58	-26	..	+85	-25	..	..		..	..	..	..	+32	-20	-2
0.1	0.5	2.7	0.4	267.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	—		1.2	—	—	294.3	61.7	356.0
-292	-56	-24	+1	—	-23	..	+45	+444		-16	+50	..	-3	+19	—
-85	+76	+119	+58	-4	-60	..	-5	-82		-67	+50	..	-3	+20	+1
..	..	..	..	+11	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	+13	+24	+15
10.5	7.3	10.1	16.1	78.9	12.0	4.5	0.7	0.8	1.7		1.5	2.8	288.3	212.1	500.4
+3	-24	+6	+47	-4	-22	-25	-64	-36	—		-33	..	—	+6	+2
+14	+284	+38	-43	+3	+14	-18	+75	-11	+13		+7	+250	+1	+6	+3
+39	+60	+56	+45	+34	+58	+42	..	..	..		..	..	+62	+22	+66
0.5	—	1.2	8.7	34.0	17.3	7.8	3.1	—	0.4	2.4		3.6	211.0	143.5	354.5
+118	-48	-55	-61	-49	-38	—	-43	..	+40	-37		-55	-26	-30	-28
-84	-30	-13	+120	+109	+151	+359	+185	..	-39	+100		+57	+67	+19	+44
..	..	..	+19	+16	-30	-82	..	..	..	+150		-44	-17	-12	-15
5.5	—	3.8	10.1	34.1	17.5	—	14.4	—	—	1.2	1.9		218.2	258.4	476.6
—	..	+173	+28	+45	+1	+40	-7	..	+400	..	-21		+9	+15	+12
1221	..	-49	-47	-1	+4	..	+19	..	-40	—	-7		-2	+19	+8
-94	..	+100	-31	+29	+41	..	+28	..	..	..	..		+20	+17	+18
923.1	295.6	1569.0	1474.6	3079.6	2206	505.0	309.1	40.4	395.9	367.4	289.3	299.0	24197	20475	44672
+9	-2	-2	-8	-2	-1	-4	+3	—	+6	+3	-6	+2	-3	+2	-1
-2	..	+5	+16	+7	+5	+24	-12	+4	+3	-14	+39	+7	+11	+6	+9
+13	+20	+26	+23	+22	+20	+35	+10	+21	+4	+8	+18	+49	+24	+15	+20
1315	474	2403	1913	11 172	4012	834	564	94	597	794	442	687	48 240		
+3	-4	-2	-13	-7	-4	-18	+8	+3	+9	-2	-21	+4	-7		
+1	-1	+2	+11	+6	+6	+14	—	+10	+6	-6	+40	—	+6		
+11	-19	+27	+18	+18	+15	+52	+20	+1	+3	-20	+15	+25	+23		

* The development of trade with western European countries between the first half of 1959 and the first half of 1960 is based on the partner country's data.

† Imports from World.

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NOTES TO THE STATISTICS

Table 12. — The general level of trade between eastern and western Europe

Country Coverage

The data for all years include the trade, partly estimated, of western European countries (other than western Germany) with eastern Germany.

Unit Value Index Numbers

A direct computation has been made, for food and raw materials, from quantities and values in trade statistics of western and in some cases of eastern European countries. For manufactured goods, detailed unit value index numbers of trade with the whole world published by eastern European countries have been used. In some cases unit value index numbers were derived from official volume and value indices published in national statistics of western European countries. Owing to the changing commodity composition of east-west trade, a chain system has been used — i.e. unit values for each year are compared with those of the preceding year. Thus, year-to-year comparisons are possible, but comparisons with the base year 1950 are not entirely accurate (especially when individual price movements are very divergent).

Tables 15 and 16. — Imports into (exports from) western Europe from (to) eastern Europe and the Soviet Union by commodity groups

Commodity classes used in these tables cover the following items of Appendix Tables B and C:

Items of Appendix Tables B and C

Food, beverages and tobacco	1 to 11
Crude materials and semi-finished products	12 to 14, 16 to 18, 20, 23, 28 to 35
Fuels	29 to 31
Base metals	34, 35
Wood and pulp	16 to 18
Manufactures	15, 19, 21, 22, 24 to 27, 36 to 43
Engineering goods	36 to 43

Table 17. — Share of eastern Europe in total exports of selected commodities from three groups of western European countries in 1958 and 1959

The correspondence of commodity groups of this table to items of Appendix Table C is the following:

Items of Appendix Table C

Meat and livestock	1
Fish	3
Fruit and vegetables	6
Tobacco	11
Wood and wood-pulp	16 to 18
Synthetic fibres	Part of 20
Iron and steel	34
Copper	Part of 35
Yarn and fabrics	21
Chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	25 to 27
Machinery	37 to 39
Road motor vehicles	40
Ships and boats	41

For the three major commodity classes the composition is the same as in Tables 15 and 16, above.

Tables B and C. — Imports of (exports from) western European countries from (to) eastern Europe and the Soviet Union by commodity groups

The following list shows in terms of the Standard International Trade Classification, the specification of commodities included in each group:

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>Groups of the SITC</i>
1. Live animals, meat and preparations	001, 011 to 013
2. Dairy products, margarine	021 to 029, 091
3. Fish and preparations	031, 032
4. Wheat, unmilled	041
5. Other cereals, flour and preparations	042 to 048
6. Fruit and vegetables	051 to 055
7. Sugar and preparations	061, 062
8. Other food	071 to 075, 099
9. Fodder	081
10. Beverages	111, 112
11. Tobacco and manufactures	121, 122
12. Oil-seeds, fats and oils	221, 411 to 413
13. Animal and vegetable crude materials	291, 292
14. Hides and skins, crude and dressed	211, 212, 611, 613
15. Footwear, leather goods, fur clothing	612, 831, 842, 851
16. Wood, round and sawn	241 to 244
17. Wood products, including furniture and prefabricated buildings	631 to 633, 811, 821
18. Pulp and waste paper	251
19. Paper and manufactures	641, 642
20. Textile fibres	261 to 267
<i>of which: Synthetic</i>	266
21. Yarn and fabrics	651 to 653
22. Made-up textiles, clothing	654 to 657, 841
23. Lime, cement, bricks, etc.	661 to 663
24. Glass, glassware and pottery	664 to 666
25. Basic chemicals	511 to 521
26. Pharmaceuticals	541
27. Other chemicals (excluding fertilizers)	531 to 533, 551, 552, 591, 599
28. Fertilizers	271, 561
29. Coal, coke and briquettes	311
30. Crude petroleum	312
31. Petroleum products	313
32. Crude minerals, ores and scrap	272, 281 to 284
33. Precious metals (including ores)	285, 671 to 673
34. Iron and steel	681
35. Non-ferrous metals	682 to 689
<i>of which: Copper</i>	682
Aluminium	684
Tin	687
36. Metal manufactures, building fixtures	699, 812
37. Metal-working machinery	715
38. Other machinery, excluding electric	711 to 714, 716
39. Electric machinery	721
40. Road motor vehicles	732
41. Ships and boats	735
42. Other transport equipment	731, 733, 734
43. Instruments, watches, etc.	861 to 864, 891
44. All other commodities	231, 314, 315, 621, 629, 691, 892, 899, 911, 921, 931

PATTERNS OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH, 1938-1958

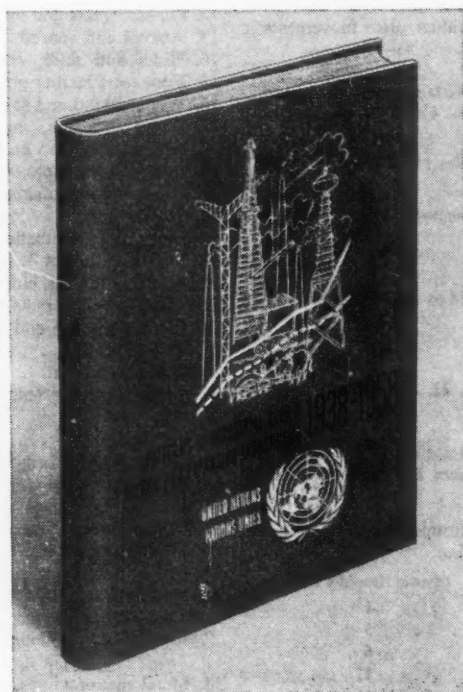
The dimensions and patterns of the material growth over twenty years in the industrial sector (mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas) of countries of the world are measured and analysed in this publication for the first time. The distribution, according to areas of the world, stages of economic development and kinds of industry, of output and employment in 1938, 1948, 1953 and 1958 is also delineated; significant changes in the structure of industrial activity and resources over these years are traced.

Part I gives data for the world as a whole, and for countries grouped by region and degree of industrialization, on:

- Volume of production and employment.
- Level of output per person engaged and per head of population.
- Distribution of production and employment by region and stage of economic development.

Part II contains data for some 70 individual countries and areas on:

- Volume of production.
- Value added.
- Employment in terms of both numbers of persons engaged and employees.
- Wages and salaries paid.
- Capacity of power equipment.
- Number of industrial units.



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